

VOL. 61 NO. 100 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1972

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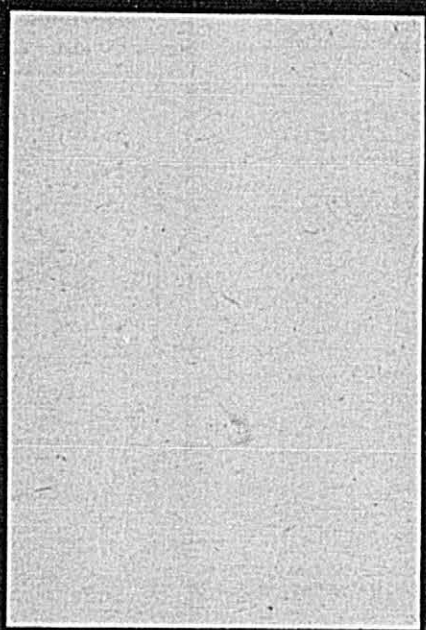
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THE TEACHING OF QUEBEC HISTORY
 IMPERIALISM ON THE NORTH SHORE
 STUDENTS' SOCIETY AS JUNIOR PARTNER
 OF THE ADMINISTRATION
 EAST ASIAN STUDIES VERSUS THE ADMINISTRATION
 THE EFFECT OF CEGEPs ON MCGILL
 REFORMIST POLITICS IN THE LABOUR MOVEMENT
 AND, AS ALWAYS, LOTS OF LETTERS

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



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Sincere thanks to all who
contributed to the success of
the recent Students' Society
elections. Your time, aid and
suggestions were most appre-
ciated.

Bennett Little
Chief Returning Officer

Students' Society

The Students' Society
has formed a committee
to study long term changes
in our constitution.

**ALL STUDENTS ARE ASKED
TO SUBMIT THEIR PROPOSALS
FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.**

Submit proposals to
the suggestion box of the
Student Council Office.

Present constitution
may be found in this year's
Student Handbook.

**David Rovins
Internal Vice-President**



by marsha fine

Council acts on applications

Student Council members waded through both trivialities and some important matters at last Wednesday night's five hour meeting. Although hindered by the numerous procedural rules and their usual beer drinking, the councillors dealt with all items on the agenda.

Chief among these issues were the applications for executive positions in various Students' Society clubs.

Conspicuously absent from the discussions of executive applications, however, was the question of the *Daily* editorship. Nigel Gibson, a *Daily* staffer and an Arts representative on Council, asked who had taken the *Daily* off the agenda and was told that it had been an Executive decision.

Gibson then moved a motion, seconded by Internal Vice-President David Rovins, to put the *Daily* on the agenda.

After Arts representative Mario di Paolo gave several reasons for not doing this, commenting that it had already been announced in the *Daily* that the question will be dealt with next week, the matter was dropped. The *Daily* had wanted the editorship discussed Wednesday so that it could be settled before the *Daily* stops publishing.

Most of the other executive positions were filled quickly

with little or no discussion. Two executives were chosen by acclamation: Robert Brummer for Red and White Revue and Philip Coulter for the Player's Club.

Bruce Katz and Robert Perlman were chosen as co-chairmen of next year's Blood Drive. Nigel Gibson won out over Gordon Patterson for the post of editor of *Old McGill*.

Ben Spector will be the new *Student Handbook* editor. He was selected over Boris Fabres on the recommendation of the Executive. Nigel Gibson expressed surprise that Spector had been recommended by the Committee; he said that it had seemed to clear to him when he had been at the interview that the Committee would recommend Fabres.

As he pressed Robert Lantos, head of the Committee, for an explanation of the criteria used to select executives, Management representative Bennett Little interrupted with a motion to put, claiming that they were getting to the "nitty gritty of nothing". Katz said that Gibson seemed to be looking for some kind of corruption.

Radio McGill's proposal to have a coordination chairman chosen by the staff, rather than a station manager, was tabled.

The Debating Union's sole executive applicant is Linda Giles. Her application was

tabled because an interview with her has not yet been held. "Is she pretty?" asked Little.

A debate arose over the question of having a course guide. Miguel Figueroa suggested that all courses from all faculties be coordinated under one course guide. Objections were raised by Medicine representative Marcus Martin and Engineering rep Barry Hoodem and James Fong, who pointed out that their faculties already had guides and that this was really a matter of interest only for Arts and Science.

No decision was reached, but Students' Society President Gabor Zinner said that there was "an overwhelming mandate" for such a guide since he had promised one in his platform. Martin told Zinner that "we didn't vote for your idea of a course guide," and told Figueroa that "you're talking about a university in the sky." However, Council decided to accept the principle of a course guide.

Bennett Little, Chief Returning Officer in the last Students' Society Election, announced that certain positions on Council are still empty. "There are still no takers for Music, PGSS, and Nursing."

He refused to recognize the newly acclaimed Music rep, Patrick Ormos, as a member of

Council, telling Council that the proper requirements, such as the standard 25 signatures, had not been obtained from Ormos. Ormos, who was in the audience, was not allowed to address Council to clarify his position.

Little then read a letter that said Ormos should be allowed to sit on Council, but called it an arbitrary appointment notice. While David Rovins tried to pass a motion allowing Ormos to speak, Little, Lantos, and Hoodem, among others, arranged to have the letter thrown out.

"By the virtue of the power vested in me as Chief Returning Officer, I cannot accept the letter from the Music Rep," said Little. Mumblyings of "any student should be allowed to speak", were ignored.

According to Ormos, his appearance at the meeting was a last-ditch effort to save the Music Faculty from "the necessity of seceding." He explained that if he was not allowed to sit on Council, there could be no representative from Music until at least September, or perhaps January, when new by-elections could be held. He left as soon as the letter was rejected.

Other business included: ■ the passage of a motion to approve in principle the designs

for an "aesthetically improved" cafeteria. Two McGill architects presented a budget for painting murals, installation of new lighting and tables, etc. Work will be done over the summer.

■ the passage of a motion to allow selected McGill Opportunities for Youth projects to use the Union facilities over the summer. A committee was set up to screen applicants in order to ensure that only the correct people use the building. Various Council members were put on the committee.

One member of the audience got involved in a discussion with a councillor about why an ordinary student cannot be on such a committee, but was told to keep quiet by Zinner: "Can we have some order from the audience, please?"

■ discussion of whether senators should be voted for by faculties or whether Senate elections should be conducted by Council or whether there should be any Senate elections or whether . . . The issue was allowed to die.

Several representatives announced that their faculties would hold elections. Several others announced that there was no issue to discuss since Council had already made its decision to withdraw senators several weeks before.

by margaret davis and
deborah fogel

Management expansion has ill effects

In order to establish that increased funding and its new building are warranted, the Faculty of Management has embarked on a program of encouraging increased student enrollment.

The story thus far:

■ November 10, the Four Year Rolling Budget Plan was approved by Senate, giving the Management Faculty an increase in allocations of 54% over the four year period.

■ Nov. 14 the Board of Governors agreed to the increase.

■ Nov. the *Daily* published a memo from Howard Ross, Dean of Management, to the Faculty. This memo established targets that should be met by Faculty to justify the increased budget and keep up with the Four Year Plan.

■ December 2, the Management Faculty met to further discuss the budget. Professor J. Graham Smith, chairman of the department of economics, was

present, and requested assurances that Economics courses would not be duplicated.

■ February 4, the Economics Department met to discuss duplication of courses and the effects of the budget on the academic program.

According to budget projections presented to the Management Faculty, they should increase at the rate of 180 freshmen and 14 graduate students per annum. To teach with this additional enrolment one staff member should be added each year. In the memo to the department distributed in November, Ross said that "to teach targets, we must do two-thirds of our own teaching by 1975-8". Ross has received applications for these positions, and has conducted a number of interviews, but no decisions have yet been made concerning these appointments. None of these applications are from

professors in other departments at McGill.

Talk of expansion has had its effects on other faculties, especially the Arts department of Economics. Two Management courses, statistics (Economics 307) and managerial economics, are usually taught by the economics department. This year, due to lack of staff and difficulties in scheduling, the department could not offer these courses. Both these have large enrollments; the statistics course usually has 120 to 140 students. If they are offered by Management next year, the student load of the economics department will be reduced, and, as Vice Principal Frost has pointed out, "There is bound to be a reduction in staff as a result of a reduced student load." However, according to economics professor Sidney Ingerman, "There will be no non-academic firings." This

year, at least, G. Smith could also see no reason why the new budget should affect the faculty.

Ross hopes to avoid course duplication by offering courses that are more management-oriented than those now offered the Faculty's students by other departments. In the minutes of the December 2 meeting, it was pointed out that "If such duplication were ever eliminated, the Dean would not expect a net increase in our Faculty's teaching load, as management courses were now being taught in most faculties."

Ross doubts that the confusion will be cleared up, but if it were Management-oriented courses would come under the Management Faculty, and other related courses taught by other departments would remain in those departments.

Smith, too, doubted that a solution would be reached in the near future, and said that the

matter would "eventually be solved in such a way that the lines of interest would be clearly discriminated," thus more clearly delegating responsibilities to the appropriate faculties. He also said he could understand Management's taking issue over Management-oriented courses now taught in his department.

The staff of the Economics Department has also been alarmed with the Four Year budget plan. In the departmental meeting of February 4, professor John Weldon presented a motion in which he proposed, "in view of the fact that existing budgetary decisions in the University may result in redirection of teaching programs, to increase or justify the budgetary allotment of a faculty. Independent of the academic significance of the change, the Department . . . (draws) atten-

Continued on page 6

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GAY MCGILL. Come out! FLH Dance, Friday, March 10, 9 PM, 755 Roy St. East, \$2.50 (includes drinks).

CHARLY, with Cliff Robertson and Claire Bloom, March 11, Saturday 1972. 6, 8, 10 PM, Leacock Auditorium, McGill University. Admission \$1.00.

PGSSKI SUTTON. Thursday 16 March \$7 total, free tuition, membership not required. Contact Tony Partridge, 105 McConnell Bldg. (392-5769).

SWORD IN THE STONE — Far-out animation story of King Arthur-Sat. March 11 at 10:30 AM and 2:30 PM in L132 - admission 50 cents.

EMPLOYMENT OF ENGINEERS and Scientists in Canada — 1972 and beyond. A talk by Mr. G. Maurice Gilbert, Technical Service Council. Friday, March 10, 1:00 PM, McConnell Engineering Building Common Room. Everyone welcome.

CUS meet the executive Tuesday, 1 PM, Rm. 327 Union, March 14.

M.O.C. SKI TRIP. Sunday, March 12. Jay Peak. Members \$8.50. Buses leave Roddick Gates 7:15 A.M. Tickets at Box Office.

FREE DANCE, Albert Failey Blues Band, Sat. 9 PM, Bishop Mountain Hall, 3935 University St., Beer 3/\$1.00, hard stuff, cheap.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY election, Thursday, March 16th at 7:30 PM, B26-27, positions are: President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assist-Secretary, for nomination and information call Lawson Nurse 288-6335.

SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGY — Prof. S. T. Arasu on "The Scientific Method and Approach to Astrology". Monday and Tuesday, March 13th and 14th at 1:00 PM in Leacock 219-sponsored by the McGill Debating Union.

THE SORCERER'S TEAPOT will be bubbling away at Moyse Hall; next Wednesday to Saturday nights, at 8:30 P.M. Tickets on sale at the Union Box Office or at the door.

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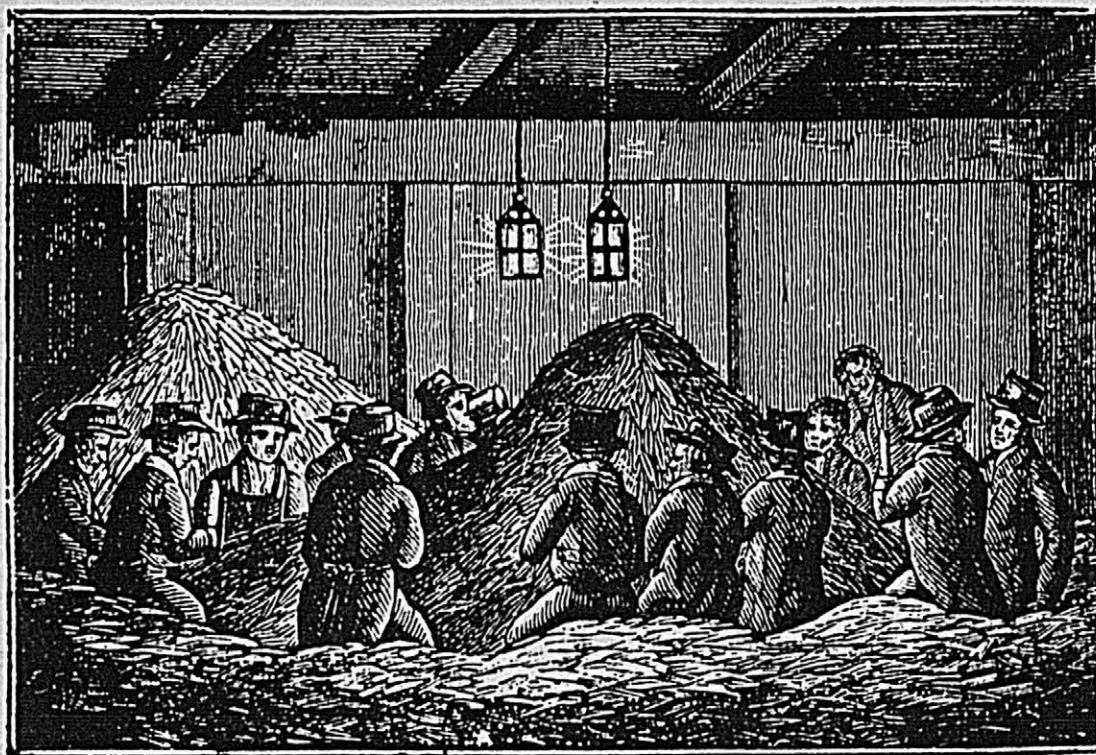
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Ze'ev Ionis



With an I to the future...

Recently a lot of discussion has been generated over the role of the Students' Society. Before the discussion can develop much further, it is necessary to review the historic development of the Students' Society and see the role it has played.

Ten years ago, in 1962, the executive ran and was elected on a service orientation platform. The main stress was building of the new Union. In an interview with the *Daily* at that time, Gordon Echenberg, newly elected President, said that he felt that the students were not interested in the Students' Society, but that he would be "promoting interest generally by conducting a campaign in the clubs and societies on campus." (*McGill Daily*, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1962). He added that he "will always be available throughout the year so that students can freely express their opinions and ideas."

Starting on this note, the rest of the year came as no surprise. The University held its tri-annual Open House that year, and Echenberg wrote a statement for it, which said that "McGill is not just an institution, a collection of buildings, or students with cosmopolitan background; it is a way of life, with its own tradition and its own future."

Continuing with his concept of the ivory tower university which he had so clearly outlined, Echenberg, and the Students' Society, held no actions or even discussions when the blockade of Cuba was announced by President Kennedy, even though almost 200 students from the university picketed outside the American consulate in protest, and clashed with a group of equal size defending Kennedy. Nor did the Students' Society or Echenberg initiate any sort of protest or discussion when the head of the revisionist Communist Party of the United States, on his way to McGill to speak, was turned away from the Canadian Border on grounds that he was coming to further his political views.

Echenberg, however, was quite willing, at an open meeting of the Students' Society called to discuss a proposed Society fee hike, to shut up a student who opposed the fee hike through his manipulation of Roberts' Rules of Order.

"(The Student) then questioned the method in which Students' Society fees were presently being allotted — to the elite, he alleged, and except perhaps for the *Daily*, of little use to the average student.

It was at this point that Echenberg interrupted the speaker

and charged that a filibuster was being attempted, and that in spite of this, a vote would be held before 2 pm; he pointed out his right as Chairman of the Meeting to rule the speaker out of order . . . " (*McGill Daily*, Wednesday, November 28, 1962).

However, Echenberg, a champion debater, was quite willing to meet with teams from throughout Canada and from England and the States and stage contests with them through the year.

Later on that same year, Dr. F. Cyril James, for 23 years Principal of McGill, retired. Dr. James was famous for his efforts to expand the property of McGill at the taxpayers' expense and for the benefit of the Anglo-Canadian. He was also instrumental in reinforcing McGill's 'ivory tower' attitude. Echenberg sent him this glowing message:

"Twenty-three years is a long time for a man to devote to the welfare of any institution. This is particularly true when the institution is one that is so complex and all-embracing as McGill. Dr. F. Cyril James deserves the gratitude of all of us — graduate, and faculty as well as student — for having done so.

Dr. James presided over the greatest expansion that the

University has ever seen. During the past 23 years the value of its assets has increased from nearly tenfold. Only partially responsible for this growth has been the opening of new buildings adding to the facilities available to faculty and students.

During Dr. James' tenure the Students' Society increased threefold. It is appropriate that Dr. James was always very glad to co-operate with the Society. The strong support which the students of this university gave him in his long fight with the Duplessis government over the issue of increased university grants is indicative of the high esteem in which they held him.

We view his departure with sorrow and wish him Godspeed in his further endeavours." (*McGill Daily*, Friday, December 7, 1962).

The years following Echenberg (who, incidentally, now sits on our Board of Governors) followed the same pattern. The Students' Society held such events as the Professors' Raft, which was an annual debate between four drunken professors who tried to justify to a drunken audience why their discipline was the best. Or it held Charity balls and Charity drives, such as the annual Red Feather campaign. The Society continued to promote the idea of

McGill as an institution quite separate from the society around it, with "its own tradition and its own future".

Bureaucracy grew and flourished. More and more structures were created to separate the student from the decision-making processes, with the Council growing and perpetuating itself. In 1965, a new Vice-President was created, the External Vice-President. New seats were added to Council. All in the guise of representative democracy. However, the stifling of student initiative was the only outcome of this mass bureaucracy. More and more people were told to shut up, as was the student 10 years ago in the Open Meeting of the Students' Society.

In 1968, a slate was elected which attempted to change this trend; the Hajaly-Hyman-Foster trio. However, all of their attempts were superficial. They looked at the university and saw that students were divorced from the running of it; so they called for parity representation on decision-making committees.

The end result of this was that students, within a bureaucratic superstructure, received representation on Senate and on Senate and faculty committees. This meant that students

Continued on page 9

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY ELECTION

Thursday, March 16th at 7:30 PM, B26-27
Nominations are called for the following positions:

President, Vice-President, Treasurer,
Secretary, Assis-Secretary,
Activities Co-ordinator, Public Relations Officer

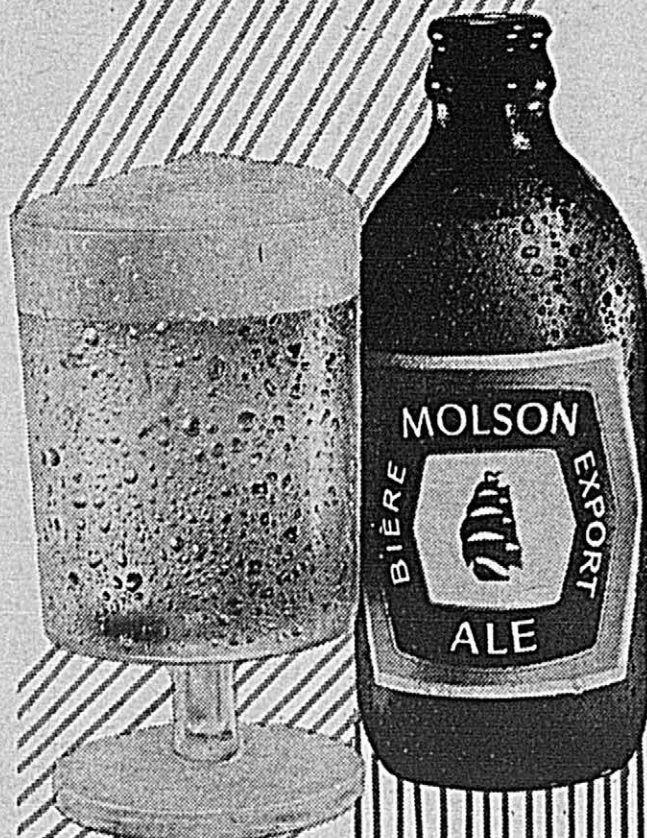
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Management ...

Continued from page 4

tion to the lack of interdepartmental control of basic budgetary decisions within the University." He then requested that Senate be asked to investigate the matter.

The expansion of the Management Faculty is still in dispute, and the Economics faculty remains wary. There is still hope that all avenues of co-operation will be explored and the two faculties will be able to work together.

Ross stated that he did not want to "take" courses from other departments, but to "change the Management course from liberal arts to a core of about half management courses, with the rest of the courses to be taken in other faculties, or Management-oriented courses offered within the Faculty. CEGEP students enrolling in Management would be required to take 50% Management courses."

Smith said that the functions of the different faculties should be more clearly delineated. Because Management covers so many related fields, the responsibility in the Faculty is not clear. "The problem," he said, "is basically organic, and should be solved within the departments. If matters continue, the Management Faculty will have similar problems with other departments."

Ross thought that the new budget presented to the Faculty by the Administration could be adjusted if enrollment did not match projected figures.

So far, this year's enrollment of 140 students is well below the projected figure of 180. To bring enrollment up, Management, in accord with general university policy, is making an effort to direct new students into its faculty, but it does not wish to take students away from other faculties.

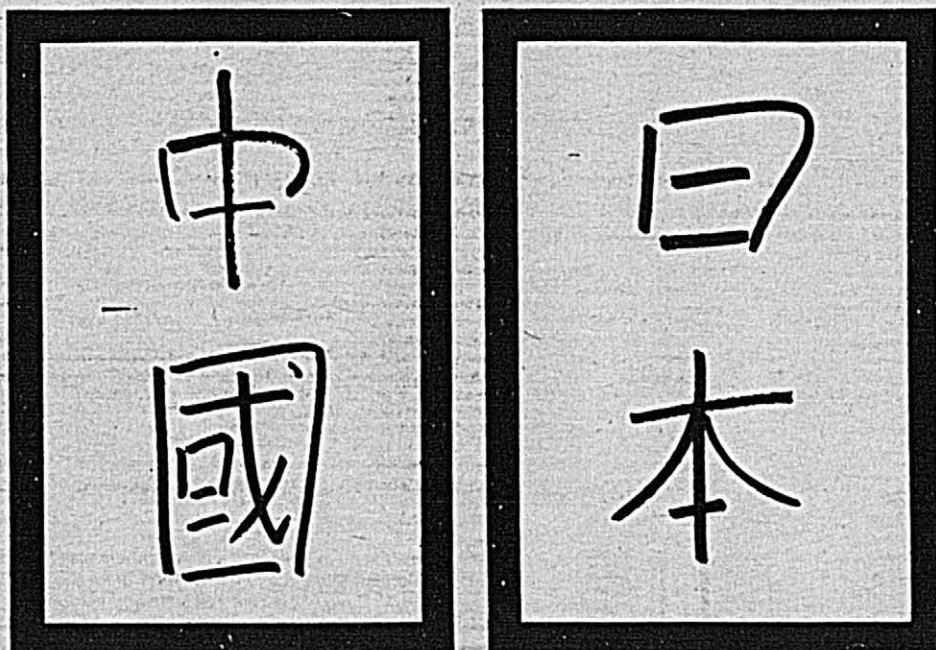
According to Ross, he and his Faculty Administrative Committee have no control over the budget allotted to them, allocating funds only within the Faculty.

The organization that is responsible for formulating the budget and projecting student enrollment is ORPAD (Office of Research on Planning And Development), under the direction of Edward Des Rosiers. In an interview with the *Daily*, Des Rosiers explained how projected student enrollment figures are arrived at:

First, a committee made up of representatives of all the Universities and CEGEPs in Quebec makes a collective guess at how many of the students now in high school will be continuing their education. McGill then takes an educated guess at what proportion of these students will come here, based on previous enrollment figures. These numbers are then passed on to the Faculty, which then guesses what proportion it will attract. These guesses, or "statistical projections", are based on the "past pattern of demand".

This year, only 140 of the projected 180 students were registered in the Faculty.

Andrew Phillips



The future of East Asian studies

The Administration's refusal to provide adequate financial support to McGill's Centre for East Asian Studies has forced members of the Centre to act as "fund-raisers and entrepreneurs" to ensure its continued existence.

Paul Lin and Samuel Noumoff, Director and Associate Director of the Centre, both feel that the responsibility of funding the East Asia program has been placed on themselves and other academic members of the Centre's Inter-Disciplinary Committee. "It seems to me a tragedy," says Noumoff, a professor of political science, "that a university should welcome an academic, and then insist that the financing of a program is essentially the responsibility of its staff."

The East Asia Centre has suffered from a chronic lack of funds ever since its inception in September 1968. Originally established as a coordinator of research and resources, the Centre started with a library budget of about \$30,000.

However, says Lin, "when it got to Frost and the library leadership, they refused to honor the commitment. Since then, the Centre's been operating on a shoe-string budget. Even keeping a secretary was a matter of constant struggle."

Office operations at the Centre's building on Peel are being carried out with an emergency allotment of \$2500 from the Dean's office. Academic members of the East Asia program receive payment only as members of other faculties such as history and political science. "All this is extra work without pay for us," says Lin.

In the fall of 1970, the University fired one of two instructors in the recently-formed department of East Asian Languages and Literature, which had been



Paul Lin

established under the auspices of the Centre, and decided to phase out the entire language program. Later, however, the Centre managed to have the decision reversed, and the language program was extended for two years with funds re-allocated from other sections of the East Asia Studies Program.

The language department was threatened with extinction although its registration is the highest of any similar program in Canada (others are at UBC and the U of T), and ranks tenth among 114 such institutions in North America, including those that are supported by the US government for "strategic" reasons.

"The Administration decided to phase it out at a time when we were in an enormously strong position," says Noumoff. According to Lin, the McGill Chinese language program has probably the lowest cost-per-student of all departments: "I haven't worked it out exactly, but I'm sure it's the lowest in the university."

However, opposition to the teaching of Chinese at McGill may not be on purely financial grounds only. Stanley Frost (Vice-Principal Professional Affairs), for one, has referred to Chinese language as "esoteric" at a meeting of Senate's Academic Policy Committee. "That's how broad his horizons are," comments Lin.

"The difficulty is that in any crisis situation, new programs are the first to suffer," explains Noumoff. "However, we feel that cuts should be made not on the basis of the traditions of McGill, but rather on the contemporary merit of a program."

Both Noumoff and Lin feel that this merit and the bilingual character of the Centre are important reasons to hope that their submission to the Quebec government's *Comité des Programmes* for five year support will be successful. They have unsuccessfully approached other foundations and sources of funds, but are convinced that academics should not have to assume the responsibility of funding the Centre.

In the meantime, says Lin, "the only way the Centre can get outside help is if it gets full support from the Administration, from the Principal on down."

However, the Administration, in the person of Michael Oliver (Vice-Principal, Academic Affairs), insists that the Centre must find its own money before the university will offer any more aid: "The reason why we have not been able to go further in providing budget material is because I think there is a critical level a program like this must reach before it is worthy of further support."

Oliver, while insisting that "we are hoping that the Centre can be successfully presented to the *Comité des Programmes*, and in this way financing can be

found for it", maintains that it must do "quite a bit more" to reach the "critical level".

The Vice-Principal admits that the Directors' complaints about being treated as entrepreneurs are "legitimate enough", but feels that since there is no reason for Quebec's *Comité* to "discriminate" against the Centre, there should be no serious obstacle to its development.

Lin stresses the value of an East Asian Centre to eastern Canada, but feels that "there is still not significant recognition of the importance of a bilingual Centre serving the needs of Quebec." Among the projects being carried on at the Centre is the translation into French of a Chinese language textbook.

Other research includes work on institutional and value change in China, by Lin, and on Chinese Marxism, by Noumoff. All research is financed by grants to individuals or by their salaries as members of other departments. A recent achievement of the Centre was last year's Norman Bethune seminar, which brought Chinese physicians and others to North America for the first time in many years.

The Centre has been developing rapidly in terms of courses and enrollment despite its financial situation. This year there are 735 students enrolled in 35 courses, as compared with 545 students last year and 411 the year before. An undergraduate major program in East Asian Studies is to be implemented next September.

Noumoff explains that the Centre has "tried to develop a program studying East Asian societies in the context of their own development, and not in the interest of some government, as has been the case south of the border." For this reason, says Lin, "we have avoided asking

for funds from any sources we're not sure of."

Lin believes that the Centre could have obtained more than adequate support if it approached the Ford or Rockefeller foundations in the United States, and offered to use its advantages as a Canadian institution to carry out military or policy-oriented research.

Instead, the Centre's "total approach is one of studying the Chinese people's aspirations in their own terms, instead of Cold War or strategic terms." This "humanistic" approach has sparked what Lin calls a "rumour-mongering campaign" against the Centre, alleging that it is too sympathetic to the People's Republic of China.

"On every count — academic, teaching — this is one of the most fruitful and important areas of study within the academic sphere," says Lin. "It's a most exciting new frontier of human experimentation. The Chinese are making both mistakes and successes, and we have a great deal to learn from them."



Samuel Noumoff



McGill Chinese Students' Society 麥基爾大學中國同學會

ERRATUM

Nominations are now reopened for all executive positions. All nominations must be submitted to the C.R.O. or to B-40, 3480 McTavish St., before noon of Friday, March 17, 1972.

Michael Tan
Chief Returning Officer

ECONOMICS STUDENTS UNION

Nominations are open for 5 representatives in the Department of Economics, these representative are to consist of:

- 2 students from either 2nd or 3rd year Honours
- 2 Graduate students
- a student at large.

Deadline for nominations: Tuesday, March 21, 1:00 P.M.

Nominations must state the name of the candidate, program and year, position sought, and include 10 supporting signatures. Nominations are to be handed in to Mrs. E. L. Groulx, in Leacock 433. Candidates may make their platform known to all students at an E.S.U. meeting, on Wednesday, March 22, at 1:00 P.M., in Room L230.

Elections: Thursday, March 23, 1972. Poll will be open on the ground floor Leacock, from 10-4. All students taking courses in Economics are eligible to VOTE.

G. McKeever
Chairman, Elections Committee,
E.S.U.

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prof. of Hebrew & Jewish History at Harvard U.

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L 820 (Leacock Council Room)

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Bureaucrats ...

Continued from page 9

resigned."

He's right. The history of the Students' Society has been a sad one. They have never carried out an analysis of McGill and Quebec. And until they do, how can they hope to struggle or initiate action? For action without analysis is meaningless. The economics of Quebec are clear cut: 70% of Quebec is owned by a small group of American monopoly capitalists, the majority of the rest is owned by Anglo-Canadian companies which do not serve the people of Quebec. Because of this, there is an unemployment crisis. Because of this, CEGEPs were created to ease the labor "surplus". Because of this, courses at McGill are either openly racist (the "language question") or are so unrelated to reality that we can only serve within the status quo when we graduate. And because of this, the courses at McGill do their best to obscure or mystify the reality of the class struggle and the class nature of society.

Without this sort of analysis, how can the Students' Society act to serve students? How can it help us, or the other people of Quebec? And how can it even pretend to be relevant to us?

The one year that the Students' Society at least pretended to complete this sort of analysis saw more student action and more student interest than any other (1968). Until it does undertake this analysis and then act, it will continue to serve as a junior partner of the administration, and a haven for careerists and opportunists. It will continue to serve only the bureaucratic elite, and not the student, or the people of Quebec.

Continued from page 5

could now participate in the discussions maintaining the status quo. However, they failed to examine what role McGill played in Quebec. Never did they initiate discussions and opposition to the class interest for which McGill stood.

The same was true later on in the year, when the Political Students' strike was held at McGill. Never was an investigation carried out to determine the root causes of the problems at McGill. Never was the class nature of McGill critically examined.

And it never could have been. Not in the bureaucratic structure of the Students' Society, not, that is, unless a major change in the Students' Society was carried out. Peter Foster, elected Internal Vice-President, saw the futility of working within the bureaucracy, and finally resigned in December of that year. He clearly stated the problem in his resignation statement: "Ever since I

assumed office last spring . . . I have been increasingly aware of the limitations of my position; the responsibilities are serious, but also constricting." (*McGill Daily*, Friday, December 13, 1968).

The change had to come. But the opportunists and the careerists didn't want that. So in 1969, the old trend was reinstated. Julius Grey was elected President and he amused many and disgusted many more with his Council meetings. 1969 was the year that the anti-demonstration bylaw was passed by Drapeau and Saulnier. The Students' Council bravely announced that they would lead a march in protest which would "go at least as far as the Roddick Gates and may continue to the Place Ville Marie plaza if the police front is not too foreboding." (*McGill Daily*, Friday, November 28, 1969).

They didn't go past the gates.

This was the total extent of the Students' Society serving as a center of resistance in 1969. In fact, that is the total extent up till today.

Finally, we arrive at 1972.

We might as well be back in 1962.

The present executive, after many be-elections, is Gabor Zinner. In a post-election statement to the *McGill Daily* of Thursday, January 27, Zinner said on the subject of McGill's role in Quebec that "the English-speaking minority in this province exceeds one million. That exceeds that of

seven provinces in this country. We need not feel apologetic about surviving as a cultural and linguistic community, and clearly English-language education fulfills a vital function."

Remember Echenberg? Remember "McGill . . . is a way of life, with its own tradition and its own future"?

Then there was the council meeting in which the constitution of the Academic Activities Committee came up for approval. The student representing the AAC attempted to speak for it and was ruled "out of order by Gabor Zinner, incumbent president of the Students' Society. Zinner said that Lantos 'has the floor'." (*McGill Daily*, Thursday, February 17, 1972).

Remember Echenberg and the student at the Open Meeting?

Gabor Zinner promised in his platform to have free films and rock festivals.

Remember Echenberg and his service orientation?

Zinner said in his platform that Student politics must no

longer "be a springboard for careerists."

Remember Echenberg? He is a member of the Board of Governors now. And he is a lawyer now.

There have been 32 executives since 1962. 15 have gone on to become businessmen, or government officials, with such titles as Vice-President for an advertising agency or special assistant to the Ministry of Forestry. Some have also become lawyers or doctors. 11 are now graduate students, in such faculties as Business Administration or Law or Political Science, preparing themselves for the jobs the others have got. One is an undergraduate student, and four have dropped out of sight. Only one, Peter Foster, has gone on to work for the interests of the people, and not for the Imperialists.

Contacted recently, Peter Foster said that "the reason I quit was that I wanted to do different things for the revolution in Quebec, and that more and more the things I was doing as Internal had nothing to do with that."

The main question for the Students' Society is whether or not you support the national liberation struggle in Quebec and whether or not you oppose U.S. imperialism and Anglo-Canadian colonialism. That is the question today, and that was the question then. My only regret was that I didn't take this principled stand when I

Continued on page 8

by joan mandell

Jobs for students abroad

Recognizing that Canadian students need summer employment to pay for their tuition, the Department of Manpower and Immigration is offering a "dream holiday" in the fields and factories of Europe.

This summer the Department promises approximately 3000 jobs in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom to Canadian post-secondary students. The employment op-

portunities will vary from country to country, as will the wages.

If you go to the United Kingdom, for instance, you may find yourself picking fruit for between \$35 and \$45 per week, which will be just enough to meet living costs. But as the government handout explains, "Opportunities to follow enriching social and cultural activities are excellent."

Salaries in Austria as well, "will be low by Canadian standards, but sufficient to cover the cost of living in the country."

Some jobs in France will pay Canadian students between \$100 and \$200, but some are only apprenticeships and "thus command a lesser salary". Employers who offer room and board have the privilege of deducting an equivalent value from the wages.

In Denmark, there is a choice between farm work and a "wide variety" of hotel and restaurant jobs: bell hopping, chamber-maiding, dishwashing, and staffing the kitchen. Having attended agricultural school is a prerequisite for doing manual work on farms.

The word "minimum" comes

up quite often in the literature of the Manpower Department when explaining salary and time off per week. Also, after approximately the first week's salary in a month, income is taxed at about 35%, but "this tax might be refundable," states the International Student Summer Employment Exchange Program document.

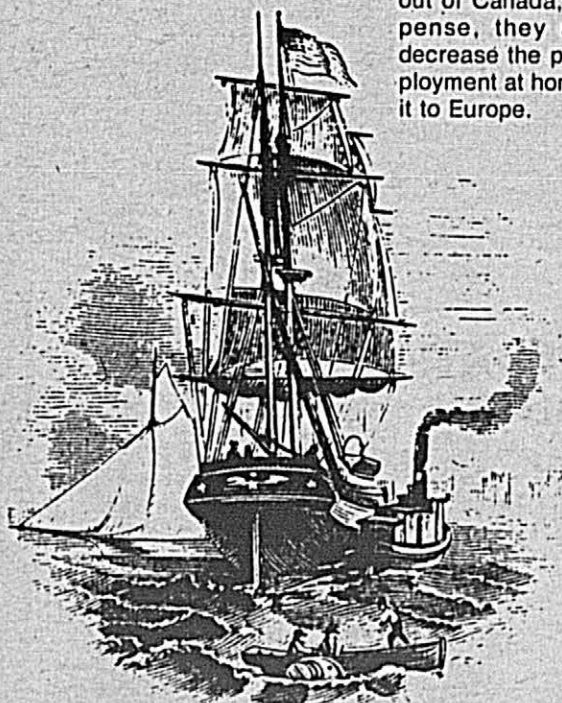
Two or three weeks' work in July must be sacrificed by those en route to Belgium, when the plants there close down.

Some of the wages, as described in the general sum-

mer work handout, seem tempting. But as Otto Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, points out, "wages average \$100 a month, and it is not unusual for employees to work 50 hours or more per week." In many cases, students must support themselves for up to a month before getting any pay.

Taking into account all expenses incurred, the \$100-a-month wages could not possibly contribute much to paying a student's tuition. The program, therefore, could only be afforded by relatively wealthy university students.

As students wing their way out of Canada, at their own expense, they are helping to decrease the problem of unemployment at home and exporting it to Europe.



MCGILL DAILY

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LETTERS

A LETTER FROM DENTON AND A LETTER FOR DENTON

FEINSTEIN ON PLAYING DOCTOR

IS THE DAILY HEWING A NEW BYLINE?

AND COMMENTS ABOUT BRAY, SOLERI, AND WALSH

Denton replies to charges

Sir,

Re the Forum on the *Daily*, libel, and Timothy Denton

Certain remarks appeared yesterday about me in the *Daily* that were clearly libellous because untrue. The facts are these:

■ Mr. Michael Montgomery, after consultation with Mr. Kirk Stevens informed me and Mr. DeVries that we were to speak on the subject "Resolved that barbarism is preferable to civilization". The point of the Parliamentary Round is to give an opportunity to the guest debaters to rise from the floor and exercise long flights of hopefully amusing oratory.

■ There were two points made in this mock-serious debate. Firstly that Nazism is a form of barbarism - a point no one objected to - and that civilization causes pollution - again no one walked out. They were delivered in my best German accent. The audience, to the best of my knowledge, was amused.

■ I did not even utter any anti-semitic remark of any kind. The entire point of the speech, as it was apparent to everyone actually there, was a satirical attack on Nazism.

■ Never at any time did I have on my person any accoutrement of Nazism.

■ There was a German army helmet and Mr. DeVries' Nazi-style armband on the desk in front of us.

■ I do not "hang around" with Mr. DeVries. We run into each other about once every three weeks. Whenever people annoy Mr. DeVries he lays this bullshit Nazi trip on them.

■ Mr. DeVries may be furiously eccentric. I refuse to take responsibility for what he says, and object strenuously to the *Daily's* efforts at guilt by association.

■ Some people may feel that totalitarianism, especially Nazism, is something that may not be mocked. I believe that laughter dispels idiocy. Absolutely the most that I will admit to is the bad taste to mock something that some people feel cannot be mocked. To them I apologize.

■ The people who were most upset were, naturally enough, those that weren't there and those who have a decided interest in keeping the *Daily* in the hands of those who brought you this year's effort. I find it especially amusing that Bob Vineberg, presumably with the support of Hillel, is coming down on the side of Nesar Ahmad, whose articles appeared earlier in the year in favour of El Fatah, which works towards the destruction of the state of Israel. Politics makes the strangest bedfellows.

■ All these attacks are politically motivated. I have made a good many enemies in

my time here because I make no concessions to hypocrisy. I am not a diplomat.

Therefore I must politely but firmly insist that the *Daily* retract its allegations that I uttered any anti-semitic remarks whatsoever, and that I wore, or believe it fun to wear, Nazi accoutrements.

These allegations are libellous. They are politically motivated; their purpose is to perpetuate the monolithic regime at the *Daily*.

Timothy Denton BCL 2 PS The reason that I did not attend yesterday's *mea culpa* at the Union is that what is wrong with the *Daily* is self-evident, and what need be done about it is equally self-evident.

T.D.

In defense of Denton

Sir,

In reference to the slanderous statement reported by the *Daily* as having been made by David Weiner on the subject of Tim Denton's performance at last week's parliamentary debate, it is perhaps time to set the record straight. I attended the debate in question, and there are several points to be made regarding that function:

■ Tim Denton did not dress up in a Nazi uniform; there was a German helmet on the table in front of him.

■ Tim Denton did not shout anti-semitic slogans; there was no mention made by him either of Jews or of the Jewish religion.

■ Tim Denton was debating on the subject that "barbarism is preferable to civilization". By equating barbarism with fascism with total retrogression, he in fact made a stronger case for civilization and against any sort of fascist regime than could possibly have been made any other way. The degree of subtlety of his presentation was roughly equivalent to the degree of subtlety of being hit on the head with a concrete block, and for a person to have missed Mr. Denton's point would seem to be a demonstration by that person of an intelligence level perhaps inferior to that of a concrete block.

I would suggest that in future, people on this campus check their facts before blindly screaming "anti-semitism" or anti anything else. I would further suggest that certain newspapers check their facts before publishing falsifications.

Bill Perry M.A.I

Editor's reply: Mr. Denton's report of his participation at the Parliamentary Round accords with the facts. The charges made by David Weiner do not. Mr. Denton can consider this a retraction. Mr. Weiner is not a member of the *Daily* staff. It is a mistake to imply that the *Daily* is in any way responsible for those remarks.

Open letter to Robert Bray

Dear Mr. Bray,

I wish to comment on your letter, which was published by the *McGill Daily* on March 6, appearing under the heading, "Bray serves shit?". While I appreciate the fact that you have responded to the residents' desires by lengthening the meal hours, this doesn't seem to have an effect on the quality of the food I have to eat.

I am confident that you understand that some McGill students have little choice, but to live in these residences. It seems quite improper that you should take unfair advantage of this situation.

An interesting piece of information which I have learned in various Psychology courses that I have taken is, that hunger is a strong motivating force for all species. I hope that you will soon recognize my desires and needs.

Richard Gross

Walsh squelched

Sir,

Regarding the Walsh interview:

1. "DAILY: Well, the Chinese have linked the U.S. and the USSR as superpowers, calling the Soviet Union 'social imperialist'."

"WALSH: Yes, well that phrase doesn't mean anything. You know, imperialism is a stage in the development of capitalism — Lenin wrote a book on it called *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, and that's what imperialism is." (*McGill Daily*, Tuesday, March 7, 1972; Interview with Sam Walsh of the "Parti Communiste du Québec").

2. "The leaders of the present day, so-called 'Social-Democratic' Party of Germany are justly called 'social-imperialists', that is, Socialists in words and imperialists in deeds; but as early as 1902, Hobson noted the existence in England of 'Fabian imperialists' who belonged to the opportunist Fabian Society." (V.I. Lenin, *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*; Peking, Foreign Languages Press, 1969, pp. 131-32)

William Findlay

Feinstein coughs his last

Sir,

I have often wondered whether, if Maoism ever takes over here, it will really come like a plague. Perhaps, it might even bring the 'person' back to health. Thus Maoism might destroy such plagues of the body politic as poverty and hunger like cough medicine is used to get rid of a cough so that even though it, like cough medicine, leaves a bad taste in the mouth, especially in the mouths of

those who are sincerely trying to find the truth, it yet, like cough medicine, cures the patient of his maladies. The healthy nation might then be thankful for the medicine it took though glad that it no longer has to continue to take it.

If this is the case then intellectuals need not feel guilty for searching for the truth while the 'patient' is dying. They are not the 'doctor' preparing to save the 'patient' but rather his 'friends' who are already preparing 'games' to cheer the 'patient' up when he is well while the Maoists are like the bourgeois doctor who is so intoxicated by the thought of the fees he will get that he hopes that the patient will never get well and go out again to play and thus they cannot see any value in what intellectuals are doing today. I say that sometimes I imagine this to be the case but then I begin to wonder whether the medicine isn't habit forming and whether it won't kill the 'patient' or for that matter so weaken 'his mind' that 'he' will destroy me. And Maoism again seems like a plague. Again, I sometimes even wonder whether, if today we're so foolish as to think that we can learn nothing from thinkers of the past, the future society, even if free from Maoism, will have the intelligence to learn from the thinkers of today. But then I remember that I am a believer in progress.

Robert Feinstein

Raising consciousness with gymnastics

Sir,

Pity our home-grown Maoists. Burdened with an eminently forgettable name - the PCQ (M-L), no less, falling over themselves trying to explain Nixon's Peking extravaganza to the faithful, they are now faced with the prospect of the *Daily* hewing to the Soviet byline. Presumably in the name of balanced journalism, we have just had the intricacies of the Kremlin's thought explained to us by Messrs. Walsh, Srebrnik, and Perel. The only concession of Lesson II (March 8) to the truth was to accurately quote the dates of the beginning and end of the last world war. The evident distaste the authors have for reality is best seen through some samples of their Stalinist apologia.

Shuffling statistics with a rare vigor, they compare the 185 German divisions credited to the Red Army with the "between 6 and 12" faced by the West. Apart from the possibly picayune fact that the Wehrmacht had 60 in the west at the

NOTES

THE VILLAGE AND THE TOWN CRIER

It had always been traditional for the people in the village to be awoken by the town crier. Each morning he would appear in a colourful silken gown. There was always a smile on his cherubic face.

Jubilantly he would announce the after-work activities organized by the town fathers. These were paid for by the generosity of the Plant in which all the people of the village and all surrounding villages worked.

The cheerfulness of the town crier and the happy news he brought inspired the people to keep up their spirits while they worked in the Plant. They worked the whole day — the crier's voice ringing in their ears — anxiously awaiting the breaks in the working day in which they participated in these activities.

At day's end the people returned home, both exhausted by the work and exhilarated by the activities. They retired for the night and went into a deep sleep that would only be broken when the town crier went by again the next morning.

The people really loved the town crier and the good news he brought.

Then one morning it happened. The town crier did not come. Some say that day was the darkest in the history of the village.

A stranger came to the village that morning. He walked slowly through the town in his loose black robe. My, his face was so ghastly pale. At every house he passed he shouted, "Arise! Arise from your slumber! The Plant that you work for is evil! By working there in ignorance you are robbing both yourselves and your fellow villagers!"

The stranger then announced to the people that he was a messenger from the Prophet Eli who was sent to show them how they were living in misery.

The people were quite shocked at first. They did not know what to make of this man. They believed that he must surely be a lunatic. There was absolutely no sense in what he said. They all were happy. Anyone could see that.

Every day for several months the messenger from Eli woke them up and

announced to them his "important news". He told the people of the wickedness of the Plant. He stressed this message over the planned activities that were sponsored by the town fathers. It seemed to some of the people that his mind would multiply the smallest matter that could discredit the Plant, and twist it into something of dynamic proportion. Instead of the cheerful news that the old town crier brought to them each morning, this wicked messenger would tell them tales of distant lands where the people have taken over their Plants.

All that the wicked messenger told them seemed irrelevant garbage. They learnt to block their ears and refuse to listen to the messenger from Eli. However it began to strike them that there was something missing in their drab lives. It became harder for them to enjoy working in the Plant.

And the wicked messenger continued each morning to tell them how their lives were miserable and how the wickedness of the Plant was the reason for this.

Some of the people were beginning to take note. The news of the messenger was becoming really disturbing to them. They began to believe that the clock could not be turned back. No ordinary town crier could divert their thoughts from their miserable conditions.

However, there were others in the village who still wanted to ignore what this wicked messenger said. They demanded a return to the old days of a cheerful town crier.

One day the Council of the town fathers was summoned to decide whether a new town crier would be appointed. The aisles of the Assembly Hall were filled with the people who tensely waited to hear the town fathers' decision.

Some of the town fathers proposed a new candidate to fill this post. This candidate rose from a seat in the back of the hall and goose-stepped toward the speaker's platform. Some in the crowd cheered heartily and lifted up their right hand to salute their candidate for town crier.

All of a sudden there were three sharp knocks on the Assembly Hall door.

At exactly that moment the great hall windows broke and a howling wind exploded into the room.

Through the windows all could see an immense fire raging throughout the Plant.

The doors of the Assembly Hall opened and in walked the wicked messenger from the Prophet Eli, My, his face was so ghastly pale.

The earth began to shake.

miguel de cervantes

LETTERS

time of the invasion, the comparison is between a function and its time-integral. Neat legerdemain, if done with a smile. No one can deny that Russia bled as no other nation. To make political capital of her people's heroism is obscene.

The authors go on to state that the Nazis abrogated the Geneva Convention. Pointlessly, it would seem, since Russia had never bothered to sign.

But the finest gymnastics are reserved for the Nazi-Soviet Pact, or Treaty, if they wish. Gracefully skimming over the secret protocol that delineated spheres of influence "in the event of a territorial and political transformation", they give new life to the Stalinist claim that the treaty gave Russia a breathing space of nearly two years. Stalin, unfortunately, did little besides breathing. In 1940, while the Reich produced 10,250 planes, the U.S.S.R. put out 86 (G. Kravchenko, *Voenno-Istoricheskii Zhurnal*,

No. 4, April, 1965). Stalin must also be credited for a novel way of preparing for war: trading with the enemy. Up to the end, the Nazis were being supplied with oil, grain, manganese ore, and raw rubber via the U.S.S.R. This in the interest of creating conflict within the Axis camp, no doubt.

These few points indicate the opinion the authors of the article hold of our intelligence. While it may be wrong to identify truth with the facts, I refuse to have my consciousness raised to a level from which I no longer see any relation between the two.

M. Rudzicz

Beautiful music on the Soleri piano

Sir,

I feel it necessary to reply to Mr. Wexler's statements in 'Architecture and Capitalism' (9 March 1972).

First, a general comment. When Zeckendorf came to McGill, most of his audience were disappointed by his words. Expecting, perhaps, juicy exposes of the man's wheeling and dealing, they were instead witnesses to his latest idea (he is, after all, an 'idea' man). The idea proposed was technically feasible and a valid reaction to a social imperative. Similarly, Soleri has proposed an idea, or perhaps ideal, which is socially necessary in the face of expanding population, conceptually superior to the extant systems, and as well, technically possible (we have reached the point where almost anything is possible if we set our minds

to it).

In both cases, the reaction of many architecture students has been rather pathetic (similar to that of Mr. Wexler). Zeckendorf was bombarded with technical questions which he admitted ignorance of, and this became adequate reason for most to dismiss him. Soleri was subjected to questioning of a more political nature, and again, his admitted ignorance was used to negate his proposals ("I offer you the piano of a new society . . . It is not for me to say what music shall be played, nor by whom . . ." Soleri).

I do not propose to argue politics with Mr. Wexler on behalf of Soleri. It would be a futile exercise. I will rather offer an opinion as to his motives in attacking these visionaries. To my mind, Zeckendorf and Soleri have been attacked by Mr. Wexler for no other reason than that the latter is scared shitless at having to cope with the new demands on him which their ideas impose—original thought, new forms, materials and relationships, all developing at an exponential rate. It is so easy to ignore this challenge and fall back on a dead past for answers. Unfortunately, to do so is, for an architect, intellectual suicide, and for a human being, death.

Brian Palmquist,
B.Sc. Arch. U2

Reply to the Z-poppers

The Daily's report was factual and presented the main trend in the discussion and in the newsletter which you have circulated.

It would be helpful if Zero Population Growth decided what it was talking about. In several places your newsletter and letter contradict each other. From the letter: "We are not so naive as to expect any fruitful results from one discussion of all these topics, and never advertised such a discussion." The quote from the Today item was correct. Moreover the agenda of the meeting clearly included "discussion of immediate objectives, discussion of the population problem."

If you intended discussion, why did you stifle it? You asked people who disagreed loudly (and we suggest concretely) with what you presented as facts to leave, you said you had to get on with internal organizing, sending out newsletters, etc. By suppressing dissent, we suggest you were more interested in forming and promoting a group, rather than "stressing the urgency of the main objective of ZPG — that of education."

As to the correlation between population size and problems such as pollution, you did indeed state in your newsletter that overpopulation is responsible for such things — "... educate our fellows by stressing at every opportunity the high cost of overpopulation: pollution, pestilence, famine, . . ."

The Daily did not denounce dissenters as troublemakers. The word was put in quotes because a ZPG supporter called them so. If you "agree" they are troublemakers, we suggest you deal with them better by accepting the proposal which they have already made to you of an

open forum between members of "troublemaking" groups and ZPG representatives and students who really do want to be educated on these issues. It is still maintained that you are passing lies off as facts.

what's what

LUNCHTIME ROCK CONCERT

Izzy Piachowsky's lunchtime rock concert has been postponed until 1 pm, Wednesday, March 15. Place: Union ballroom.

"MINE WARFARE" TO BE SHOWN AT MTT CONFERENCE

The conference on the Foundations of Mao Tse-tung Thought at CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal winds up tonight with a rally, which will begin at 7 pm in Room 143 of the Marie-Victorian Pavillon, 244 Sherbrooke East.

The rally will be followed by a showing of the feature film "Mine Warfare", which was made in the People's Republic of China during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The film concerns the struggle of Chinese villagers against Japanese militarism, a struggle they won by using homemade mines. It's better than Patton.

Tom Sorell

ITT-Rayonier: Watching out for Acts of God

Robert Bourassa, let's face it, has his problems. This week, for example, about 280,000 workers in the public sector have by now decided whether or not to go ahead with a general strike. That's more people than even Robert Bourassa can shake a stick at, but on Wednesday he shook the stick vigorously. Speaking to the National Assembly, Bourassa vowed that his government would not give in to "threats of chaos".

If public workers follow through with a general strike, Bourassa will have little left but his stick. It is significant that in the same speech to the National Assembly Bourassa had a great deal to say about almost everything problematic in Quebec's economic situation and this includes the James Bay development, the hydro-electric project which is supposed to come into being with a loan of at least \$19,000,000 from the Quebec government. The loan was approved in July.

The James Bay development has prompted good and bad opposition. Members of the Confederation of National Trade Unions have condemned the project as typical of the Bourassa policy of compradorism; the Quebec government's adoption of the role of caretaker for American capital. In the oft-quoted document, "Ne Comptons que sur nos propres moyens", the CNTU puts the situation in nutshell: "replacing foreign economic domination with Quebec economic domination is not going to solve our problems". The Parti Quebecois also entered a protest of sorts against the James Bay development. When the bill approving the development was approved last July 14, they objected that the government was creating a second Hydro-Quebec. That was ostensibly their only objection. And so Robert Bourassa got James Bay and the James Bay Development Corporation as a birthday present, by a vote of 73-6 in the National Assembly. Camil Samson, the leader of the Cr ditistes, whose votes were part of the majority, understated the case a bit when he summed up: "Only the future will tell us if the plan chosen to develop the project is the best one".



Bourassa is not about to give up his birthday present. In his speech of Wednesday again: "The James Bay project was too serious for us to allow ourselves to be moved by superficial and biased arguments".

The Premier is right: James Bay is too serious. All told, the development is going to cost \$6 billion. One big step for U.S. imperialism, one giant leap for Robert Bourassa? Well, James Bay is a show-stopper. It involves the sale of 27,000 square miles of the 50,000 square miles of forest on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The land was turned over, on the approval of the bill, to Rayonier Quebec Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT), which is the world's largest conglomerate.

For now, ITT-Rayonier is keeping busy with the preliminaries of a huge forest-clearing operation. By May, 1974 construction is expected to be completed on a \$165 million pulp mill at Pt. Cartier in the Seven Islands area. \$40,000,000 is being invested in the project by the federal government. When the mill is in production it will process rayon from wood pulp. (The \$19,000,000 investment by the Quebec government will set up Rexfor, a Quebec government corporation, entrusted with the euphemistic task of forest development.)

When the construction of the mill is completed, it will be the largest in the world. In addition to rayon production, it will also produce plastics, cellophane, even thickener for the ice-cream sold at the St. Catherine Street Howard Johnson's.

ITT-Rayonier plays by the latest edition of the Friendly Imperialist's Rulebook. So they're being extra careful not to remind Robert Bourassa that, Harvard graduate or not, he speaks English funny. The situation is even more touchy in Quebec where your average p quist doesn't want to speak English at all. The result is that ITT-Rayonier has seen fit to make the working language of their mill French.

All of this suggests that Bourassa got one hell of a nice birthday present. And as ITT-Rayonier and the Liberal party are at pains to point out, everyone gets a piece of the action. The mill, for example, may keep 1000 Seven Islanders off the streets for about two years and 1500 in the last year of construction. The forest development part of the project will bring \$128 million in tax revenue to Quebec coffers and an additional \$188 million to the federal government. And all this for a three-stage investment amounting to \$500,000,000.

The original output of the mill is estimated at 750 tons of timber a day. And all those "superficial and biased arguments" against James Bay notwithstanding, ITT-Rayonier plans to double output by 1980 with a second mill, ultimately tripling production with a third and last mill by 1987.

As if all these figures weren't enough, ITT throws in, at no extra cost, a Canadian president for Rayonier Ltd. As one might have suspected though, this puts too pretty a face on things. The management of the mill will be imported, mostly from

southern Quebec and doubtless from Ontario and the US. And while ITT promises that preference will be given to natives in the handing out of construction jobs, most of the places, they admit, will go to people with construction experience. Workers will again be imported, this time not from the metropolis, but from the Manicouagan project and the Churchill Falls development. Well, maybe there will be a couple of people left on the streets of Seven Islands.

You wouldn't know it, though, by reading the Montreal Star. Take the story they ran on the passage of the James Bay bill. A side-bar to the main story (on the National Assembly debate) bears the breathless title "James Bay highlights". By 1961, the Star exults, (the James Bay project) "is expected to provide an estimated 125,000 new jobs". Of course, that's not all the good news. For a start, hydro-electric power, badly needed for the energy-starved northeastern U.S., will eventually produce 10 million kilowatts of power, twice the present output of Hydro Quebec. To do this, the ITT-Rayonier scheme calls for the construction of 10 dams to be completed by around 1982, which will be built on the Rupert River. The dams will divert water which has usually found its way to James Bay.

This construction has stirred up a bit of noise in Ottawa. The federal government has been told by a Conservative MP that it is neglecting the Indians in the James Bay area, and that it has not any jurisdiction over "interference in navigable waters".

So what if official objections are woefully off-target? It has promised to buy 70 percent of its fixed capital (plant and equipment) in Canada, especially in Quebec. Add to this promises of 500 miles of new roads, two new airports, one new ocean port and hundreds of lakes, canals, railway bridges, and the complaints from p quistes are bound to disappear.

Even if the ITT-Rayonier project is a show-stopper, and the very immensity of the figures involved can only prove this, it has not been much of a crowd-pleaser. A \$6 billion investment is bound to involve a risk or two, and in Quebec this is aggravated by a militant labor movement, the occasional apprehended insurrection, and what have you. A consequence of the political situation is the typical colonialist proviso in the Quebec government's agree-

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Further information on the Province of Québec is always available from: Québec House, 17 West 80th St., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

ment with ITT. The stipulation concerning Acts of God absolve both the Quebec government and Rayonier of liability in case of civil or political disturbances, strikes, lock-outs, partial delivery of materials, or major fluctuations in the market.

The writers of the Friendly Imperialist's Rulebook must know that projects like ITT's are bound to cause fluctuations in the market. With Rayonier not even a year old, it has already led to the closing of Canadian International Paper's Temiscamingue plant. The reasons are not particularly obscure. Rayonier is a modern operation, can expand easily, has a guaranteed expansion rate subsidized by both the federal and provincial governments. This means that International Paper, whose profits are declining with more international competition, has to cut back to stay profitable.

The federal government is providing \$21,000,000 for the ITT-Rayonier project, creating 459 jobs in road and sewage construction. (The federal Ministry of Regional Economic Expansion can provide up to \$30,000 per job.) The subsidies might have gone to aid for existing industry such as International Paper. But as it turns out, the people of the North Shore are practically exempt from federal aid from the start, 90 percent of Quebecois workers in the region are without the grade 10 educational prerequisite for Ottawa money.

In Temiscamingue, the loss of the International Paper plant means the elimination of 875 jobs, the loss of 90 per cent of the town's tax revenue, and 65 per cent of its business.

Temiscamingue is demanding compensation in the form of a 200 square mile national park which would require an investment of about \$20,000,000.

The park would provide about 100 jobs.

Canadian International Paper has not been exactly crippled by the Temiscamingue lay-offs. It has several subsidiaries in its own right, but is itself the subsidiary of International Paper of New York which has land holdings in the U.S. second only to the U.S. government.

Temiscamingue CIP workers turn out to be about the only ones affected seriously by the fluctuations of the market. They had been making salaries of between \$7000 and \$10,000.

CIP had made representations to the federal government for aid as recently as January. The company offered to run the mill at cost in return for government subsidies, but the request was denied. Now the federal government will have to turn over more money, in the form of welfare to laid off workers, than it would have appropriated if it had agreed to the CIP offer.

But CIP's performance is not unblemished. It has spent millions of dollars modernizing its Trois-Rivières and Gatineau mills, but failed to do the same for the Temiscamingue operations. The company also made profits on houses it sold to its own workers in the Temiscamingue region.

Quite apart from the economic catastrophe surrounding the James Bay development, there is fair game for the Ecological Crusade.

In fact, the government has adopted the favorite liberal rallying cry "save the environment" for its very own. The large areas of forest to be eliminated by James Bay mean, specifically, the elimination of great stands of black spruce. The government has incorporated promises of proper afforestation techniques in its masterplan for Rexfor.

The Crown retains title to the land involved in Rexfor's

manoeuvres. The government even claims that Rexfor's afforestation is ecologically advisable since there are large quantities of old trees which will be useless if not cut down soon. According to the Quebec government, there are even plans to maintain controls on the water-smoke produced by ITT-Rayonier's mill.

But the ecological precautions to which the Bourassa government calls attention haven't turned out to be as satisfactory as official statements would indicate. Crees, who have been living in the James Bay area for decades, will suffer the consequences of the mercury pollution which is the natural by-product of North Shore industrialization. This will severely endanger fish in North Shore rivers on which the Indians depend for food. The flooding of land for dams will also cause them to give up hunting. According to David Diamond of the McGill Intertribal Council of Native Students, Indians from the Waswanipi band in the Matagami area have already suffered ill effects from present mercury levels, resulting in the hospitalization of some of the members of the band. He sees equally serious consequences for the Indian life-style: "The Cree Indians do not want to lose a great part of their territory and their traditional way of life. They have been living on their land for thousands of years and have not destroyed it."

"The government refuses to recognize the Indian claims in the north. Why doesn't the government treat the Indians like human beings? That is the only important thing."

Why doesn't the government intervene on the Indians' behalf? The CNTU sums up the government attitude in its analysis of state-capitalism in Quebec:

■ The area of government intervention is extremely limited.

■ At the heart of this intervention, the state agency is in the service of foreign monopolies.

Little wonder, then, that Robert Bourassa has had his

difficulties. Two rallies of over 10,000 workers in Montreal within the space of a week in Montreal. Embarrassing labor "unrest" in Montreal and outside the cities since, well, since July. Wouldn't you be worried?

One thing is certain: if Bourassa is worried, then ITT can't be far behind. It was just last March, after all, that Bourassa trotted down to New York to do his Quebec selling job. To be sure, ITT has no money-back guarantee, but there are always Acts of God.

It must be heartening in Quebec City, then, that ITT is undergoing problems of its own in the U.S. at the moment, and will probably wait to assess its Quebec venture.

ITT may be busy for some time, because there is a nasty business developing in its very own stamping grounds. Being the world's largest conglomerate, ITT theoretically falls under the U.S. anti-trust laws which are supposed to stop any company from becoming the world's largest conglomerate.

It turns out now that there is more than an even chance that ITT has exchanged a few favors from the U.S. anti-trust people for a hefty \$400,000 contribution to the Republican party. The U.S. Justice Department brought legal action against ITT last year for its planned takeover of Hartford Fire Insurance Company (assets: about \$2 billion). Last July, the government suddenly changed its mind and authorized the move. The Justice Department's key man was Richard Kleindienst, the fellow Richard Nixon wants to appoint U.S. Attorney General. To complicate things, ITT's subsidiary, Sheraton Hotels, has a spanking new building under construction in San Diego which is supposed to be ready for the start of the Republican National Convention. Nasty business.

If ITT gets away with its indiscretions, perhaps it can go back to the James Bay project in relief. But who knows? Robert Bourassa really ought to look over the clause in the agreement concerning Acts of God.



Sheldon Goldfarb

The literature of despair

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times . . . it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair . . ."

Well, things may have been evenly balanced like that when Dickens was writing, but these days it seems — at least as far as literature is concerned — that spring has all but disappeared and that the snows of despair are now blanketing our society.

This is probably because the ruling class, in the face of growing discontent over the evils of our society and over the very system our society is based on, has given up most of its attempts to convince people that things are just fine as they are. It is now harping on a new theme in its literature (through those writers propagating ruling-class ideas): this theme is that, yes, things are bad, but that this is the way it has to be; there is no hope for man — he is doomed to live an unhappy life, so why struggle to change things?

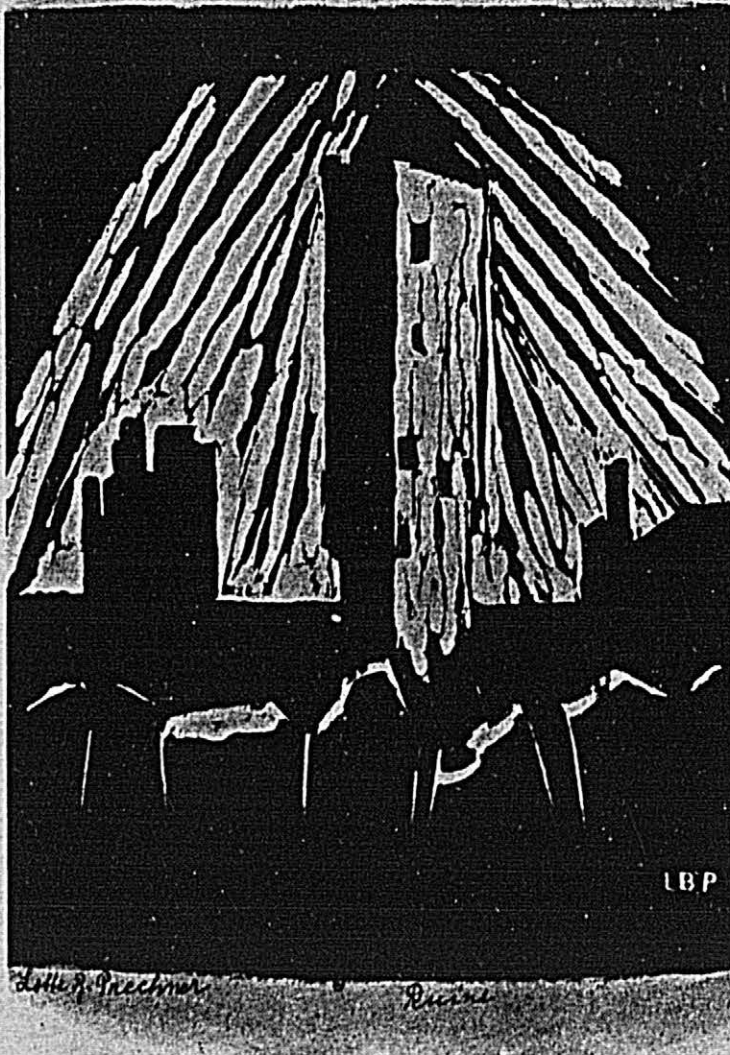
Of course, the idea that you can be happy and fulfilled in our society as it is now — and thus that you should accept our society as it is now — is still put across in some stories. If you behave well or follow the rules or work hard or pray to God, you will be rewarded with happiness and fulfillment — there are still some stories being written (for instance, in that well known journal of literary excellence: *Reader's Digest*) that say those things.

And there are still stories being written about how you can attain fulfillment if only you take part in some special activity or other. In fact, I read a story just a little while ago about kite-flying (that's right), which seemed to convey that message. Of course, kite-flying isn't the usual activity promoted as a panacea; in our crisis-ridden, degenerating society, the favorite panacea of many writers seems to be sex and perversions thereof. Irving Wallace and Harold Robbins are perhaps the most blatant examples of this.

Now, sex stories (which some unkind people may label as pornography) may seem an entirely unique genre, but they are really just an example of promoting one specific activity as the key to happiness and fulfillment, regardless of the type of society it is being performed in.

At this point, something should perhaps be made clear. For some people may deny that these "happiness and fulfillment" stories are promoting acceptance of the system or anything like that. "These stories are just entertainments," they may say. "They're completely

Franz Kafka The Trial



apolitical." But how apolitical is a story that makes no criticism of the status quo and instead talks about the happiness possible in our society as it is now?

But we are perhaps giving too much emphasis to these "happiness and fulfillment" stories. After all, *Reader's Digest*, Irving Wallace, and Harold Robbins are not in the mainstream of "serious" writing today.

"Serious" writers today are generally not trying to convince people that our society is good; they admit its evil and then despairingly attribute the roots of that evil to some innate nature of man or of the world — all this meaning that we are doomed to live in evil, so we should let the evil (and our present form of society) exist since there is no hope of getting rid of it.

Some of the more popular proponents of this modern literature of despair are Albert Camus, the other writers of "the Absurd" (Ionesco, Pinter, etc.),

Franz Kafka, William Golding, and Ernest Hemingway.

The modern trend of despair in literature has special significance for us students, because we have all been exposed to it for at least one year: despair stories are very big in first year compulsory English. Of course, we were also exposed to it in high school. When I was in my last year of high school, for instance, we — that is, many of us in the Protestant schools — were treated to a curriculum including Camus' *L'Etranger* (in French class), Golding's *Lord of the Flies*, and Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

L'Etranger is a novel filled with despair and with attacks on hope; it is a direct application of the theories of "the Absurd" that Camus developed in *The Myth of Sisyphus*. "The Absurd", according to Camus, is the contradiction between man's desire to understand the world and the "inherent incomprehensibility and irrationality" of that world.

In *L'Etranger*, Camus uses this concept as a starting point for showing life to be completely meaningless and hopeless. Through Meursault, the alienated hero of the book, Camus attacks all ideals and goals, all attempts at reason, and all hopes of change. And also through Meursault, he promotes indifference "Ca m'est égal" is Meursault's favourite phrase), acceptance of and getting used to anything, a completely physical (non-emotional, non-rational) existence, and amorality, (the central event of the novel is Meursault's patently unjust trial for murder, through which Camus tries to persuade us to condemn all judgements and all morality).

L'Etranger has quite obvious uses for the ruling class; our rulers would like to convince everyone to be Meursaults: to be indifferent, to accept anything, to judge and condemn nothing, not even the most evil acts, to renounce ideals, to give up hope, and to refrain from trying to change anything.

Lord of the Flies is also a book of despair. It is an attempt to show that evil is innate in man ("Maybe it's only us," says a character in the book) and that any society — even the seemingly idyllic one that the school boys in the book set up on an isolated island — is doomed to be corrupt, unjust, brutal, and dictatorial. The book is just another attempt to forestall change: since man's inherent evil prevents any real improvements being made, don't bother trying — that is the theme.

Although it is concerned with a progressive cause — the fight

of the Loyalists against the Fascists in the Spanish Civil War — *For Whom the Bell Tolls* ends up being just another of Hemingway's dances with death, just more despair. The book has a defeatist attitude, which does not encourage the reader to want to fight for a just cause. Robert Jordan dies at the end, and what has been achieved? Hemingway also undermines the reader's belief that there can even be such a thing as a good cause by equating the actions of the Loyalists with those of the Fascists: they both killed people, so they were both bad. Is that an encouragement to fight fascism?

Many of Hemingway's other works are more openly pessimistic and despairing. And most of them end with deaths. One that doesn't include a death, but that is nonetheless pessimistic is the short story "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place". This story shows life to be nothingness and even ends with a prayer to nothingness (nada in Spanish): "Our nada who art in nada, nada be thy name . . ."

The works of Kafka are also pessimistic, and some of them are quite horrifying as well. "Metamorphosis", in which a young man is transformed into a giant black beetle, is an example. As does *Lord of the Flies*, this story seems to place the blame for evil on man himself in general — man is represented by the beetle, which ends up on its back hopelessly thrashing its legs. A hopeless picture, a hopeless view of man — therefore, a world that cannot be changed. Again, a useful book for the ruling class.

Kafka's other works, such as *The Trial*, emphasize that man is doomed, that he is condemned as guilty, and that there is no way out for him — despair and more despair.

Eugene Ionesco is a playwright of "the Absurd". His works go even further than Camus's in that not only is the content concerned with meaninglessness, but the form itself is often meaningless and incomprehensible. To show that the world is supposedly nonsense, Ionesco writes plays ("The Bald Soprano", "The Lesson", "Jack") that are nonsense.

This sort of literature — meaningless, without understandable form, following no conventions — is another modern trend, parallel to the trend of despair. It is a turn to formalism, to playing with the forms of works to hide the fact that there is little content in them besides a general theme of despair, pessimism, and nothingness. This emphasis on form, like the already mentioned

Continued on page 25

the Lower Canada Review of Arts and Politics

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1972

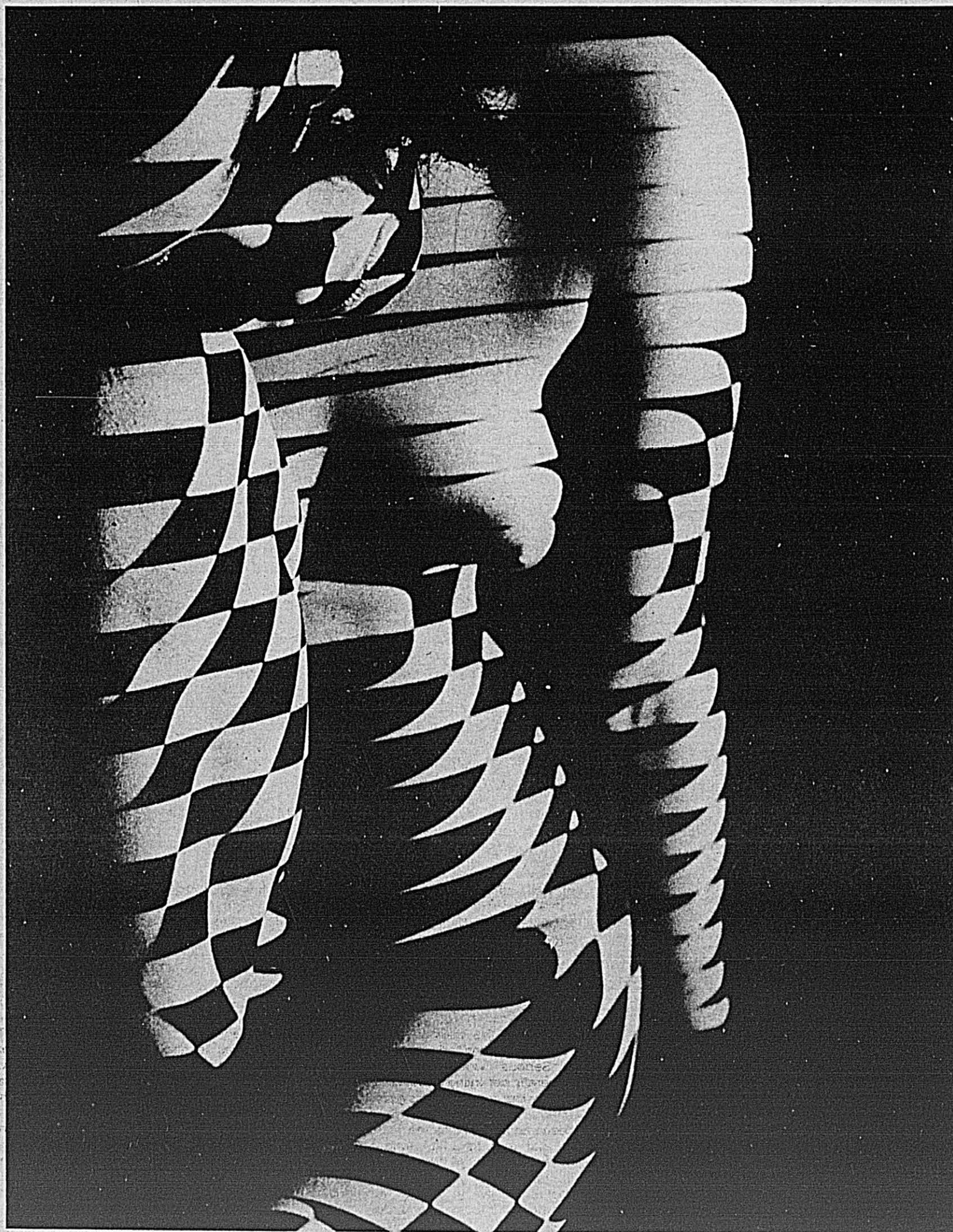
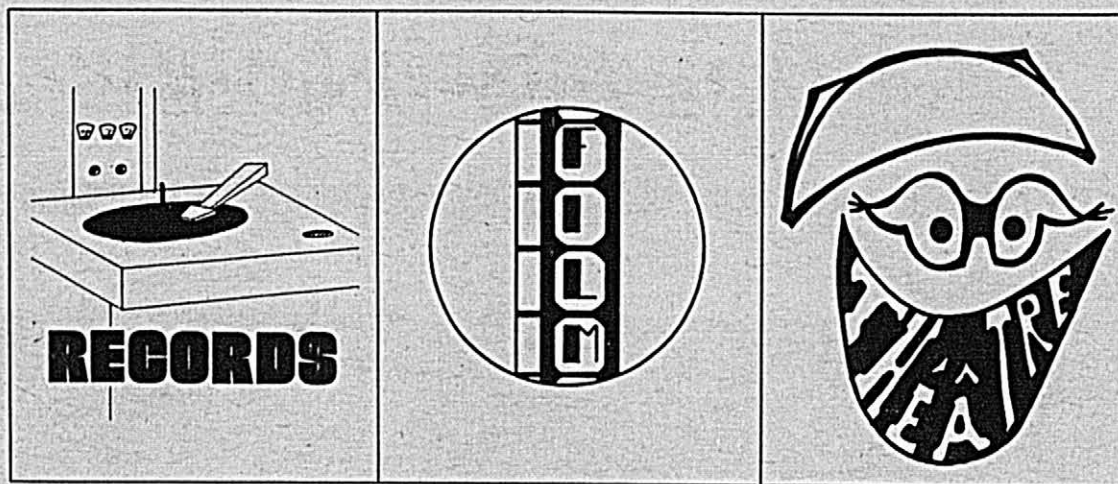


photo by ben lechtman



records

by antoine maloney

About a year ago, Paul Seibel, one of many music people now operating out of legendary Woodstock, came out with his second album "Jack-Knife Gypsy" (Elektra EKS-7408). Some Montrealers may remember him from a brief stay at the old Back Door coffee house. He is a brilliant storyteller in the medium of his music and comparisons to Dylan in his "Nashville Skyline" period are difficult to avoid. "Jasper and the Miners" and the title cut are every bit as good as Dylan's recent songs. Definitely recommended to anyone with a strong taste for the Band or Jesse Winchester.

Loudon Wainwright III has a voice as unpolished as it is possible to have and still get a recording contract. But it is the ideal match for the stark and spare production accorded his albums - simply titled "Loudon Wainwright III" (ATLANTIC SD 8260) and "Loudon Wainwright III - Album II" (ATLANTIC SD 8291). He is known to middle America as the 'writer who infrequently contributes very desperation-ridden one-page views of the U.S.' (Life Magazine). It is this same desperation that is often a driving force in his songs. It is voice and guitar having an intense conversation and it often seems an embarrassing intrusion to listen to such introspective songs as "Movies are a mother to me" or "Motel Blues". Some of his verses will stay with me for a long time to come - 'These days I rarely make love . . . I mostly get laid.'

His song "Uptown" is the best 3 minute tour of New York I've ever taken and I lived there for most of my life. "Have a lot of fun at the Planetarium and Museum all the blues away . . . I want to elevate up and down with you in the building of the

Empire State". All interspersed with affectionate reminders of the ceaseless battle many of us wage against bedbugs, crabs and roachés. If you like poetry with lots of feeling you'll want both of his records and hope for more to come - they're really an inseparable whole.

Two years ago saying anything about Leo Kottke would have been at best futile and at worst very frustrating to anyone who was interested enough to try and get any of his records. His work was available on the very poorly distributed Symposia label and guitarist John Fahey's own Takoma label. Kottke now is very adequately represented by Capitol with an album called "Mudlark" and a recent release "Greenhouse". On his Takoma record, "6 and 12 String Guitar", Kottke had described his voice as being not totally dissimilar to 'geese farts on a muggy day'. So it was with some amazement that Kottke devotees found revealed to them a very good singer in what had been merely one of the most spectacular guitarists available. He sings few songs but among them is an excellent version of a Paul Seibel song "Louise". Merely reading his song titles and explanations is worth the price of the record. As a bonus one gets to listen to the most pyrotechnically proficient guitar playing available on record. No matter how many listenings one devotes it is still impossible to figure out how he can get what he does out of a guitar given that he has only two arms and hands. Something to listen to out on your verandah this summer and meanwhile he'll help you forget how damn cold it is now.

Finally a public service message. I know the call now is for music to be free. Well, Warner Reprise is doing the best they can in the context of big business with some of the best bargains anywhere. These are samplers and the music is tops. Highly recommended is "Looney Tunes", 3 records for 3 dollars, and "Big Ball" for 2

dollars. Some of the stuff on "Looney Tunes" - Black Sabbath's "Paranoid", Faces' "Real Good Time", Hendrix's "Stepping Stone", Van Morrison, Kinks, Ry Cooder, Randy Newman, Lightfoot, Grateful Dead, Zappa, Youngbloods, James Taylor and on and on. Address is:

Warner Bros. Records.
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film

by sophie kohn-kaminsky

Picture Show is a film about reaching adulthood in a world which is not only crumbling about your feet but offers no way out. It is that moment of change, when all that you experience is the falling away of everything meaningful - or even meaningless but familiar - that the film portrays.

The only really marvelous touch in the film is the construction of the soundtrack. There is no gratuitous background music. Never do we hear anything that is not a "natural phenomenon" - the howling of the wind, the backfiring of automobiles and the songs played on radios, jukeboxes and record players. This is a remarkable touch of true realism in a film which is the epitome of American realism. This is a particular kind of true-life depiction quite different from that presented by neo-realism of British New Wave, French Nouveau Vague, and Italian Neo-realism (to name only a few). American realism has tended to work not on the level of technique as well as subject matter. Rather it has restricted itself to sociological commentary within the framework of story and character - always retaining the high technical polish of Hollywood. This can be clearly seen in the Warner Bros. studio productions which aimed, particularly in the

30's and 40's at depicting the lives of working class people (they even tried to make realistic musical comedies!)

But it is not these products of analysis that bring home the realistic aspect immediately. Quite the contrary, it is the use of BLACK AND WHITE and regular old-fashioned screen size. Remember black and white? It is a minor point that no one really knows whether Bogdanovitch actually planned to use colour stock and found himself short of money, or whether a slice of 1951 actually only seemed appropriate in black and white. Whatever the reason one is instantly confronted not with the nostalgic or chic effect of black and white, but rather with the utter realism of the television documentary.

This particular touch is probably directly attributable to Bogdanovitch's co-scripting of "Picture Show". He has for many years concerned himself with documenting the history of American filmmaking. He exhibited this fascination in his earlier effort "Targets" which is full of little touches that warm the heart of a trivia nut. Luckily, however, the promise of "Targets" did not bear fruit in "Picture Show".

Bogdanovitch has made an unpretentious film which, by retaining a simplicity of story line and theme, talks to many people. Moreover, either he has done a superb job of dramatic directing or he has gathered a very able talented cast. Special mention should be made of Cloris Leschman as the forgotten mousy wife of the high school athletics coach who brings some moments of pure and rarefied tragedy to a role which could easily fall into pathos or caricature.

My only real objection to this movie is not the production itself. I think it is a nice, tight, dramatically sound, enjoyable and even meaningful film. However, it is the mythology which has grown up around it that is not only out of proportion but also misleading. The critical acclaim has run to overkill.

"Picture Show" is being lauded as an important piece of American sociology. It is called "arty" or sometimes a "finally worthwhile" Academy Award Nominee (in eight categories for heavens sake!) There might of course be a quibble as to whether Oscar nominations are signs of acclaim or disclaim. But all aside, the film is far above the standard of average film-fare. It is sensitively and even intelligently made - but let's not overdo it.

theater

by george kopp

On March 15 the Savoy Society presents the eighth production in its history, *The Sorcerer*, Gilbert and Sullivan's erotic masterpiece. The Savoy Society takes its name from the Savoy Theatre in London, built by entrepreneur Richard D'Oyly Carte to house the original Gilbert and Sullivan operas. (The Savoy was the first theatre to be lit entirely by electricity. In order to maintain tradition the Treasurer of McGill University has graciously agreed to pay the electric bill and keep Moyse Hall illuminated for the run of the show.) Gilbert and Sullivan is light opera which is a cross between grand opera and the six o'clock news. These pieces, written in the Victorian era, are still vastly popular because they are the embodiment of perfection.

The Savoy Society has to its credit productions of H. M. S. Pinalore, *The Pirates of Penzance*, *Ruddigore*, *Patience*, *Iolanthe*, *The Mikado*, and excerpts from *Trial by Jury*. To its detriment is the fact that there are only a limited number of Gilbert and Sullivan operas and the fact that Savoy stages only one show a year. *The Sorcerer* is directed by Rosemary deCatanzarro and conducted by Andy Morens, both students at McGill. Tickets are \$2.50 with an opening night special of 2 for \$2.50 on March 15.

Eliminate those dangling conversations, those superficial sighs

by phyllis platt

I went to an introductory lecture (translate, sales pitch) Monday night given by an organization called Silva Mind Control of Canada Inc. after hearing an hour's worth of promo on CHOM on Sunday. The meeting was held in the Sheraton Mount Royal ballroom — packed full of people.

We had followed the crowds to the ninth floor, feeling slightly embarrassed even to be there — almost as if we were going to see the great Reveen or some faith healer. There was that feeling in the crowd, too, a lot of nervous giggling and skeptical comments. But there was an almost religious glow in some eyes and a definite sense of excitement. ("Wow, man, can you dig this mind-reading shit?")

The radio program had dealt at length with the joys of alpha-thought, as related by Father Steven Mahon, an Eastern Orthodox priest from the U.S. Since the in-

troductory session was free I had decided to check out the psychic scene. The lecture was to last from 7 to 11, with an introduction to the relaxation part of the course taking up the last two hours. The first half turned out to be pretty much a re-hash of the radio discussion — an explanation of brain waves and how they function and a resumé of the way the course would be run. I cut out before the 2nd half of the program, so can't really testify to the effectiveness or lack of same of using one's alpha brain waves to promote relaxation. There was a hand-out passed around which outlined the hours and content of the course with a section at the bottom concerning fees. The program costs \$150.00 for 48 hours of conditioning (\$75 for students) and, for all the fly now pay later fans, the reassuring note that Chargex is accepted was appended.

When Father Mahon appeared, apologising heartily for being late, you felt like you were either at a den meeting, about to hear a sermon or at a gathering of the American Legion. So very hale-fellow-well-met.

Father Mahon was apparently invited to come to Montreal by Professor Rosner of the Sir George Williams religious faculty, who gave a stirring testimonial on the radio of how he healed his wisdom teeth wounds in two days with the aid of alpha-wave conditioning. The lecture that night had a decided religious tone to it, with (in my opinion gratuitous) references to the creators, praying, and religious miracles. We were told that we too could become psychics, and we were treated to tales of Jeanne Dixon, and

Edgar Cayce's natural psychic gifts, all the while assured that we would become *trained* psychics, able at any moment to unleash (and conversely, control) our Silva-conditioned powers. (Edgar Cayce apparently once decided not to enter an elevator when he noticed that none of the people in it had auras, the visible energy force which healthy people supposedly sport unless they're going to die. They were all killed when the elevator plummeted to the bottom of the shaft, thus illustrating the sensitivity of Cayce the psychic. You'd think he might at least have let them know.)

We would, we were told, learn to put ourselves to sleep, wake up without an alarm clock, read our professors' minds in order to get better marks, make quick, incisive business decisions enabling us to get good jobs with more pay, and (this one really excited me) be able to *give pertinent facts* about unknown persons if given their name, age and location.

I'm not doubting the importance of new discoveries into the alpha and theta areas of thought. And perhaps the program delivers all that Father Steven says it will. But since I don't have the \$75 necessary to find out, or a Chargex card, I guess I'll have to continue to mother through in my present unenlightened state until mind control is available to all. And anyway, I'm not so sure I want to know what's in other people's heads. Ignorance, at times, can be pretty blissful.

What secret powers did this man possess?



Through use of hidden powers in his psyche, he could open drawers without touching them, remove his shirt without taking off his jacket, guess the number of beans in a jar, and predict the arrival of night and day.

• • •

Now you too can master these powers that you may not even know you possess. All you have to do is send \$300,000 (\$75 for students) and you can share in the secrets of Mentaloney Mind Mastery Inc. (not a religious organization). In only two hours you will be able to perform all the feats of magic practised by the illuminati of ancient Greenland. Your friends will be in your power as you levitate pyramids, and stir up storms, cause famines, droughts, housing shortages, and late trains.

• • •

Join up now, there's no time to lose. You don't want to be the only one left behind in your mental miasma!



by empedocles bloomer

Sandwiched between the student ghetto and the mysterious East is a restaurant known to a long-haired few. Located on St. Lawrence above Prince Arthur, the New Byzantion is far from the sort of eating establishment that might catch the eye of a wandering Helen Rochester. The entire place is about as big as the entrance to Ben's and its decor is reminiscent of the powder room at the System. On the wall are faded pictures of past feasts and plastic protuberances which once were grapes. Strategically blocking the entrance way is a juke box which plays an odd combination of old cowboy songs and Greek Christmas carols. Dominating the entire scene is Peter, the owner, meat cleaver in hand. Peter has spent much of his life in the restaurant business. He got his start during the Greek civil war, cooking for the officers (the ones on the good side of course) and later he opened up a

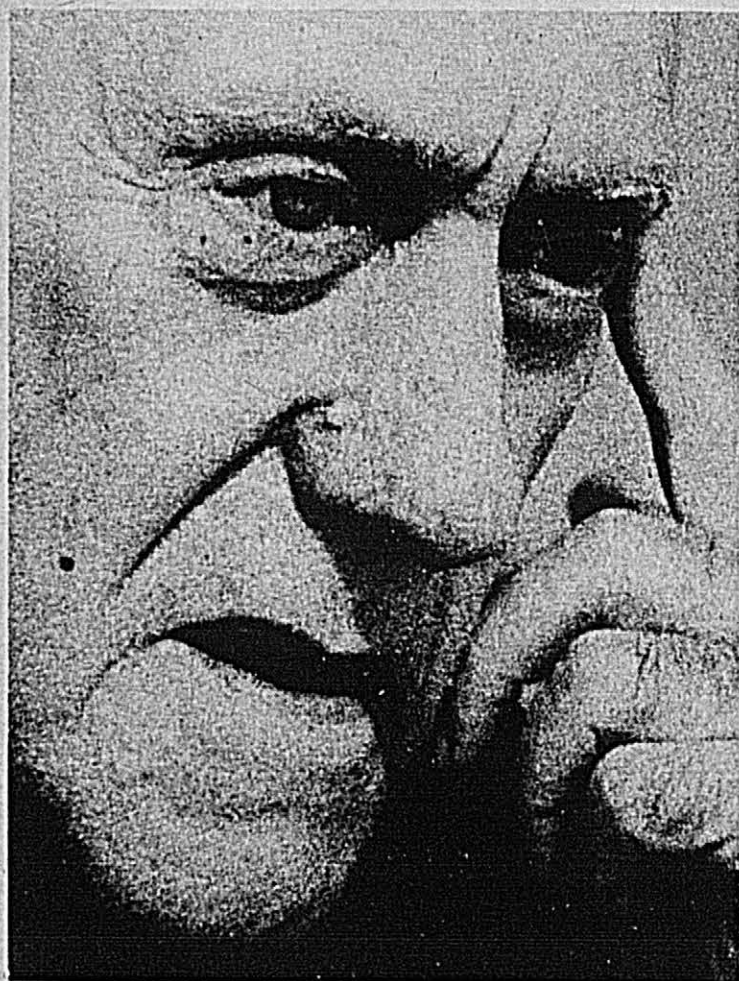
restaurant in Athens. Since coming to Canada fifteen years ago life has been extremely hard on him and his wife. Even now, with hardly any help, they manage to keep two restaurants open 20 hours a day. Despite his grueling work load and assorted troubles, some imagined — some very real, Peter has a meaty smile and a curious rapport with the local merchants and hairy creatures who inhabit the alley-ways around St. Lawrence. In between waking up drunks who amble in after the bars close and feeding penniless hippies, he grumbles loudly about how he is much too good natured and generous and how taxes and rent are going to drive him out of business. He also doesn't have very many good words for the present government in Greece, or for the people who run the restaurant across the street whom he accuses of serving second-hand chickens. In quieter moments, late at night, he might sit down at your table and regale you

with curious tales from back home or tell you obscene stories about the private lives of Heraclitus and Aristotle.

One of the most attractive features of the Byzantion aside from its food is its all night hours. Wandering in at 3 AM, one feels very much at home surrounded by happy stoned faces eagerly devouring Peter's renowned baby shishkebab (75c) which can best be described as a cross between a tortilla and a karnatzle. Lamb is the order of the day and Peter can do more things with a sheep than this world dreams of.

Of menu, there is none, instead spread out like some eastern bazaar are all the Kebabs, Pilafes, Fried Porges in grilled lemon sauce and sudzukiyes ready to be savoured by the fortunate few. No, you can't get everything you want in Peter's restaurant, but eating there in the cold bleak early morning hours is a total experience, something warm and human and real.

Bread and Flower



Is It Possible?

When the powerful springfield
Is unfortunately dreaming
The man at such times
Forgets about the death.

The oldfashioned fear flares up,
Begins an infantile, wild crying
And as an ignominious wonder
Of destruction — whimpers.

Is it possible to remain as a hide-bound,
As a defeated and as an unworthy apostle?
Is it possible to grow faint,
Wrapped in mystery? — Is it possible?

Or is it needed to go to Hell
Among deceived louts, on a dreary daybreak
And to thunder the infamous voice
Without drawback to the wide world?

poems by
ernest agoston adler

photos by
tony westman

Bread and flower

Did you see
the poor crowd, how they felt cold?
I cover them with clouds wet through.
Musical sorrow settles with
A broken light and resignation
On their heads, as I glance at them.

I am praying.
The stars fall down unobserved,
The melancholy devotion doesn't find a smile,
Dreams are running down
from their in-fog-hidden eyes,
They try to grip feverishly for bread and flower
And are waiting for ardent kisses
To their hearts.

We met Ernest Agoston Adler living in virtual anonymity in a small Ontario St. apartment. Forced to flee Hungary during the Russian invasion in 1957, he emigrated to Canada where he has lived quietly with his wife, devoting the majority of his time to writing poetry.

Prior to his immigration Mr. Adler was a leading author, poet and editor in Budapest, where he had lived since his birth in 1892. During that time he edited such Hungarian magazines as Film Magazine, Revue, and the Almanac of Film Art and published six Anthologies of his poetry.

On arriving in Canada he was forced to find work as an office helper and was unable to retire until 77. Since that time he has attempted to find some outlet for his work; however, since he is unable to pay the exorbitant rates so far demanded of him, his extensive English works remain yet unpublished.

Amen!

A am mourning
The lost human innocence,
A am lamenting over
The defoliation of our souls,
I am regretting
The disappeared beauties,
I bid farewell to
The pale face of creation
And say: Amen!

I had deserved
An abstinent song
But my trapping tears
Put out my triumphant pride,
The culture had perished
With horror, irrefutably,
Man had smitten it to death!
I breathe the air, look at the sky
And say: Amen!

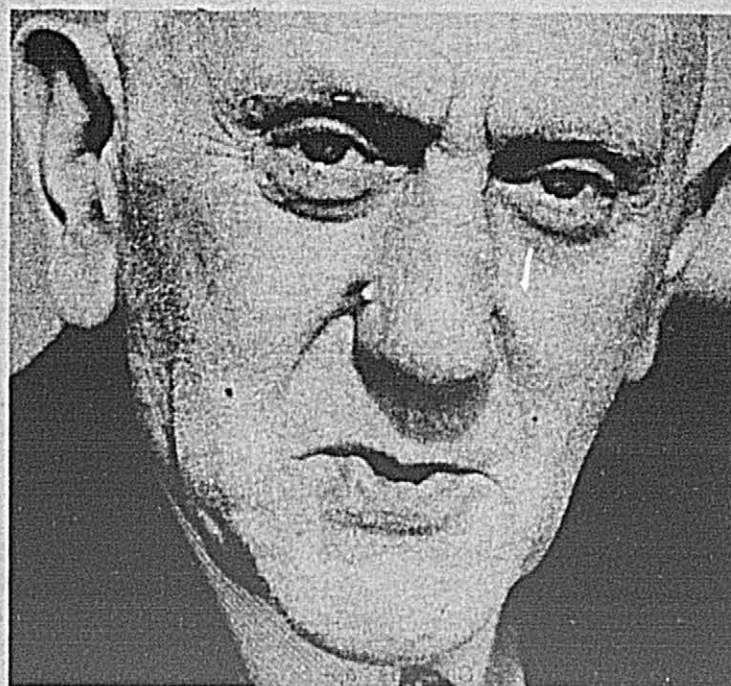
Civilization

To exterminate with a blood thirst killing
They slaughtered millions uninteresting.

Amidst the wide world's whole population
A few felt repentance and flew into passion.

Several years later in the dirty main street
A dogcatcher appeared with his shrewd deed

And a foaming woman for her draggled dog
Dashed, raved, shouted with a mortal knock!



I polished all the knobs so carefully...

or, what makes gabby run?

by bruce campbell

Student politics has increasingly become the haven for that most dangerous of politicians: the charismatic, self-serving individual bent on diverting student attention into "safe" channels.

The particular type of leader that has recently come to prominence at McGill is only one type of student politician and appears at first to be rather more dynamic than most. But this appearance is deceptive. The new style charismatic student leader merely assimilates ideas from other political types and presents them in a new, flashy image intended to make them palatable.

Like the "student activist" type of campus politico, he attempts to use the ideas of commitment to the changing of basic structures and the involvement of large numbers of students. Although he speaks of "involvement" in much the same manner as the radical leaders of several years ago, the content of the involvement he proposes is basically different.

The activists of the late 60's were interested in involvement for the purpose of altering the structure of the university and society. To them, student participation meant mobilizing large numbers of students to challenge the universities on such issues as the concept of the university as surrogate parent, *in loco parentis*, and the use of universities as tools of corporate and military interests. To achieve this end they expended their energies in educating students through teach-ins and demonstrations. They attempted to enlist students in concrete actions for concrete ends.

The new style leader finds such activity meaningless except when it leads to his own glorification. Often he finds such activism destructive to his position and tries to water down all attempts by others to engage in concrete actions. He would prefer to speak of involvement as an abstract, almost metaphysical, state: involvement does not follow from action, it is a state of mind. To him, those who are involved are those who feel themselves involved. In this way, the leader is able to undercut challenges to his position. It is obvious that he is twisting the concept of student participation to his own ends. But student radicals are not the only group that the charismatic leader emulates.

From the "business manager" politician, he lifts the idea of speaking in terms of a "service orientation". This orientation involves the using of student money to provide entertainment and to fund other "apolitical" activities. This is known as the "Bread and Circuses" ap-

proach to student services. Keeping students occupied in trivial organizations for transient purposes is a primary goal of the business manager policy. All the motion in these phenomena is apparent motion, aimed at supplying students with anything that the leader can call a necessity.

Bread and Circuses has a long and ignoble history. Since the Roman Empire, dictators, tyrants, and despots of all breeds have attempted to distract the populace from social problems by providing grand spectacles for their con-

student activity is that such programs tend to have a high rate of failure. The reasoning behind the programs is faulty. Without creative and innovative ideas, the programs quickly stagnate into an endless round of similar activities and the students once again lose interest. (Even that great "cultural" event of the 60's, the rock festival, has died very rapidly. Though all promoters of such festivals saw them as the future of rock music, today, barely three years after Woodstock, the rock festival is extinct.) Today's charismatic student leader



sumption. In most cases, the spectacles did nothing to change the rotting condition of the societies, which eventually crumbled.

Closely connected with these spectacles is the tendency for charismatic despots to use the public funds for their own gratification. Hitler, Batista, Trujillo, Peron, and hundreds of lesser lights devoted their lives to spreading their "glorious" faces throughout their empires. This deification of the leader reaches as far back as Aurelian of Rome. Unfortunately for most of these dictators, their deity proved too fragile in the face of reality and didn't last much past their life spans, which also tended to be exceedingly short (it was common in the Roman Empire for emperors to be "replaced" by the Praetorian Guards).

The trouble with this approach to

takes these aspects of other political styles, activism and service, and blends them with his own style to create what he views as the ultimate in government. Ultimately this means that he views himself as possessing the requisite qualities of leadership. All power begins to center in him and all authority becomes vested in his person.

Historically, the same pattern persists. Mussolini, Hitler, Peron, and other tyrants have all built their empires on similar premises. In North America, Huey Long of Louisiana is the perfect example of the despot who appeals to the people's base interest and garners all power for his own purposes.

Most of these leaders, and this applies very specifically to the present situation at McGill, develop ideologies of "spirituality." They attempt to appeal to

some transcendent concept: in Fascist Italy the appeal was to the lost grandeur of the Roman Empire; in Nazi Germany, the spiritual and physical superiority of the "Aryan race"; in Louisiana, the ideology of the "common man"; at McGill, "getting it together." Spirituality is necessary to overcome the lack of a coherent view of society and how to deal with social problems. Mystical reliance on some "metaphysical" phenomena or quality is common to modern dictatorships.

It is a sad commentary on the McGill political situation that it has progressed to its present state. Motion is everywhere, direction is lacking. Students have been offered little more than beer, rock concerts, amusing movies, and other forms of "kulture." These programs' value as entertainment is limited, their value as culture is nonexistent.

Above and beyond being well dressed, handsome, and in possession of a nice smile, Gabor Zinner is President of the Students' Society.

In the name of "cathartic and liberating" experiences, Zinner has devoted his time in office to promoting a baker's dozen of activities. The main result of these activities has been a clouding of Students' Society priorities. Zinner emphasizes the service character of his administration, which in essence means neglecting the real concerns of students.

He has gathered a "brain trust," always an elitist concept, that aids him in deciding what is needed for students. It seems that everyone wants to be near the seat of power, so even some of Zinner's opponents in the recent by-election have been included in the "in" group. Happily, some people with more integrity than ambition have refused to join the "cabal."

Zinner finds that "higher levels of consciousness" and "ritual" are vehicles for liberation. (In several obscurantist articles in the *Daily*, Zinner manages to use language to cloud a rather strange worldview.) His ideology is an extension of the "youth culture" that reared its head on campuses two or three years ago and is only now dying out. Instead of going beyond the youth culture, a stagnant culture at its most creative points, he envisions student activism grounded in the world of rock music and, in what seems to be a throwback to an even more remote era in college history, beer parties.

While he makes salutary references to increasing "socio-political dialogue" (whatever the hell that is), Zinner refuses to engage questions of politics on any level: international, national, or even university. When he acts politically, it is always with the assumption that he knows what the students want. The best example is his failure to support actions on the question of Senate interference in Society affairs. Politics, except for good old-fashioned student elections, places a person in the harsh light of reality. And that light is not flattering to those self-serving politicians who deal in charismatic images instead of meeting student needs.

Human contact is good for your head.

by michael terrin

Your girlfriend tells you that you look like Robert Redford. Or your boyfriend tells you that you look like Marilyn Monroe. Everybody likes you. You've been a University Scholar ever since you came here. You can take or leave dope. You don't have any special sexual problems. In other words, you've been lying to yourself all your life.

Then one morning you wake up and you're paralysed. You can't get out of bed. You don't want to go to classes. You tell all your friends to go jump in a lake — together. You aren't sure which you crave more — some smack or a pure bred guernsey cow. After a few days of living like this, you get a phone call from your mother. She's worried about you. You tell her the family unit is a rotten way to live. (And maybe you're right, but that doesn't help matters any.) The thought crosses your mind that you're not having as much fun as you used to. Maybe, you think, you need help.

O.K. So I made all of that up. But almost everybody on this campus has gone through a depression at one time or another. It's a common emotional disorder.

If you're depressed there's lots that can be done. You can get help at the McGill Guidance Center through Ed Burnett, or at the Youth Clinic through anybody there John, Rosa or Jan just to name a few, or through a psychiatric clinic where if you're lucky you'll run into somebody like Joel. Talking to a friend is simpler. If you've got the right sort of friend you might try that first. That's pretty much what you'll end up doing at the Youth Clinic, Guidance Center or Psychiatric Clinic — you'll have to make a new friend first though. There are a few things you should keep in mind if you're doing the talking to a friend who's depressed.

For God's sake don't ever say, "Well, cheer up, old sport. Things aren't that bad," to him. Joel Kreps, a psychiatric resident at Albert Prévost, and an old hand around the campus told me that. It's good advice too.

What your friend hears when you say "Cheer up," is "Look buddy, your problems just don't correspond to your level of depression. So how about snapping out of it. The way you're acting brings me down." This sort of response'll really flip your friend out; not only will he still be depressed, but you'll have knocked out from under him any reasons he felt he had for being depressed. Just that sort of casual small-talk tells your friend you don't understand how he's feeling. "Do you want to tell me about what's bothering you?" and then keeping your mouth shut, or "You look really beat. I once felt that way; it was pretty terrible," and then lending an ear would be more appropriate. You never see a person who has had a severe depression himself pontificating to someone who's trapped in a depressive state. Those in the know lean more heavily on understanding than on advice.

Old geezers love to bullshit me about how lucky I am to be in school and how they wish they'd had the opportunities I do. ("Things were different in the old days. We were poor.") They don't mean any harm. But they're wrong. If you don't take college right, it'll drive you off your gourd faster than anything else you can do.

With exams just about to rain down on us, and absorb more of our attention than they deserve, now'd be a good time to look at what sort of shit can hit the fan in a student's life and an even better time to talk about how to keep out of flying shit's way.

If you feel that you're beginning to lose touch with reality and your sense of self, you may be building a psychotic problem for yourself. Psychiatric attention in these cases can be useful. Of course, there are all kinds of psychiatric attention. R.D. Laing has expressed the interesting idea that psychotics live out basic philosophical problems like sorting illusion from reality. You and I think about them now and then. But we dismiss them and go about our lives as best we can. Psychotics, in Laing's view, cripple themselves by living in situations that make these problems real, and by pursuing illusions not commonly accepted by other people. Ninety-nine percent of us pursue commonly accepted illusions. We're "normal." One percent of us are "psychotic." That makes psychoses about as common as diabetes or epilepsy.

It's not a good idea to concentrate too hard on the so-called diseases of the mind. We're too strongly disease oriented in North America. We'd be much better off pursuing our lives as best we can, handling problems when they come, preventing problems if possible, but without worrying all the time about being sick. That's the nicest thing about Laing. He puts "psychoses" into a perspective so that it can be dealt with as a living problem and taken out of the horror and fear riddled spheres of disease.

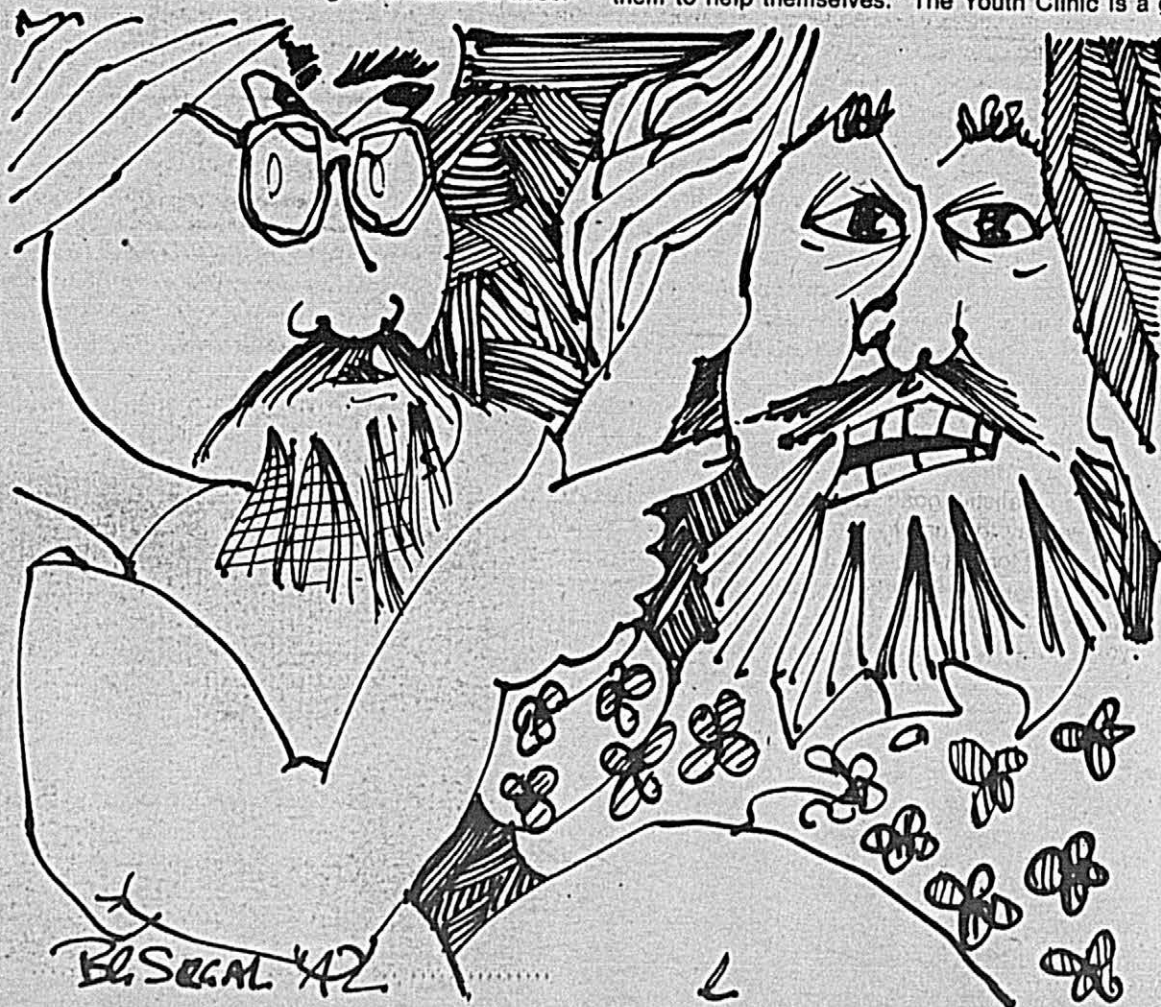
After "psychosis," the word that gets kicked around most in the psychiatrist's lexicon is "neurosis." It's another word that needs to be put into a proper perspective. There is no such thing as a neurosis accor-

ding to Joel. It's not a useful term to use. A more useful way to look at things is that the every day difficulties of getting up in the morning, doing a day's worth of living and then going to bed is tougher for some people than it is for others, especially if they lead stressful lives; and, some people are less able than others to cope with the every day problems they face because of the shape they're in at any given time. Everyone has trouble with some of the things around him, and everyone has his own limitations in terms of what he can cope with. At one time or another — usually around exam time, or some other high pressure season — each of us needs some support. And we all get support one way or another: from drugs; from meditation; from a psychiatrist; from sex; from a counsellor; from a friend.

If you're getting help from a friend and/or a professional, the most useful first step is to trash the medical model. White coats, black bags and little green pills all out the window. Neither Joel, nor John nor Ed adhere to the medical model — most probably because it gets in the way more than it helps. R.D. Laing has put the problem rather well. He points out that in the medical model living problems are viewed as "diseases" — the result of an outside intervention, conceptually like a bacterial infection (a process). Further, he points out that a more useful view of living problems is as a construction indigenous to the troubled person which he created for himself to help cope with a difficult world (a praxis). Nobody has a messed-up head without good reasons that come from the outside, but the outside world can't mess up your head the way it can freeze off your toes. It has to have some help from you personally.

The medical model fails in treatment as well as in explanation. No friend, no counsellor and no doctor is going to cut a hang-up out of your soul the way he would a cancer out of your body. The best help you'll get is somebody listening to you, talking with you, and understanding you until you develop a new approach to the external problems that led you to tie your head up in knots.

Down at the youth clinic John told me, "When someone comes in and presents a problem that we recognize as being a life problem, we try to get him to face it a different way, a lot of times that works. If that doesn't work we do supportive things and try to teach them to help themselves." The Youth Clinic is a good



place to drop in with your problems in the afternoons. They're not going to like you if you're just sight-seeing. But if you've got a problem that keeps you from getting anywhere, or if you've got the training to give some help to people who are unhappy because they're getting nowhere with their problems, they'd be glad to see you. They're at 3658 St. Famille.

The Youth Clinic also offers a wide range of social and medical services that could be of use to us in keeping our lives together. If you've got a problem with physical manifestations, go to one of their evening clinics (Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm General Medical Clinic; Tuesday from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm Gynecology Clinic; Thursday from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm Psychology Clinic), or go to the student health services or go to a doctor recommended to you by a friend or relative. Recognizing physical problems is almost as important as preventing them. If you don't know enough about your body and how it works to cope with everyday body problems in life, then the Wednesday afternoon course in health at the youth clinic would probably be useful as well as interesting for you. It's open to all comers and covers venereal disease, drugs, diet and other topics that'll clue you in on your body and help you cope with life — a basic step in preventing head problems.

You're not going to get rid of clap by talking about it to a friend. Even if talking to a friend will help you with whatever head problems having clap may give you. And if you don't get rid of it, not only are you going to be sorry, but a lot of people who love you are going to be sorry too.

The Youth Clinic is also committed to social action. Health education and services are a part of the broader program which includes a community library, job placement, para-medical worker training, and political programs within the community. Everybody I've talked to has been in agreement that social action to make our world a less maddening place is crucial in terms of preventing functional problems.

Joel sees head problems in terms of inter-personal relationships. He sees all inter-personal relationships as reflections of economic relations, but views our social structures as being held together more for reasons inherent in human behavior and the human need for human company than for reasons of economic necessity. He's committed to radical action to make our world more humane. Where he can offer the patient some help at an individual level he does, and when the patient can handle some political awareness of the factors around us that lead people to construct head problems, then he's struck a double blow. As Joel put it, a guy who competes and cuts corners in deals all day long cannot come home and turn himself inside out so that he's all love.

Ed Burnett is working like a fiend to change the employment scene in terms of work and job placement — trying to make the world a place where work is fulfilling and not frustrating. That's a tall order, and it involves working for a lot of social changes.

Because they're nowhere in terms of social action, drugs are universally looked down upon as a way to cope with problems. It's your life, and nobody I've talked about so far is going to pull you aside and tell you horror stories about drugs. But they're a palliative measure at best. Drugs are a big story in themselves. Suffice it to say that you'll be disappointed if you try to use them to cope with problems that you can't handle sober. And they don't do anything to prevent problems from returning or piling up.

Everybody I've talked to about head problems agreed that one of the best ways to help your personal environment so you could avoid head problems is to set concrete, realistic goals for yourself. Aimlessness is a prime way to stumble into problems. Take a couple of hours off tonight to plan out your life. If you can plan out some project with other people, so much the better. Human contact is good for your head, especially if you're working together because it sets up productive,



supportive relationships. Even better is a group working toward concrete goals that would make the world (or even just McGill) a nicer place to live. That sort of work would help to prevent head problems for you by virtue of the work itself, and help prevent head problems for everybody else too by virtue of making life easier to cope with.

There's lots that could be done to improve the mental environment at McGill. General exposure of McGill's Double Message would help almost everybody I know. The nice man in the principal's office smiles at you. His teeth glitter and his eyes are merry as he says, "Welcome to McGill. You're here to learn and improve yourself. Make the best of it." He's sincere; he's correct; and he has every right to smile. That doesn't change the fine print, on the back of the contract. You sign at the bottom where it says, "You're here to get a degree, to take exams and to fit into somebody else's scheme of life (probably a labor minister's)." The very act of administering the mass, multiple choice examinations we take is a statement of mistrust in our motives to learn, and screams the second half of the double message — documentation is as important as education.

Now we're at that time of year again when double messages of that kind cause extra headaches. It's good to get this kind of double message out into the open. One of the basic premises of modern psychiatry is that tolerance for conscious stress is much higher than for unconscious stress. A good first step in clearing up problems that keep you or your friends from doing things you want to do is to recognize them. If they seem trivial once they're in words so much the better. Even trivial stuff can bust balls if it goes unrecognized.



get involved with the kibbutz

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DEMOS

by ron blumer

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"... for actually we are not yet a culture at all, but a sort of pre-culture, a gathering of disenchanted seekers, an ovum unfertilized. There is no new morality, as Time would have us believe, but a growing awareness that the old morality has not been practiced for some time..."

In the meantime we suffer the void, waiting for the old dead amoral culture to be buried. For many particularly the younger among us, the wait, the weight, is extremely frustrating even unbearable. Life becomes absurd beyond enjoyment. Real doubts grow daily whether any of the tools we have to change work anymore. There are no answers and the questions lose their flavor."

Rolling Stone, June 1970

Every good revolutionary talks about the People, always with a capital "P" and always in terms of large swirling masses. Politics is always thought of like some abstract chess game involving large black forces. What Demos has tried to do over the past six months is to descend from the clouds of the general into the morass of the particular.

In looking over the interviews of the past year, several things become evident. We as a society are changing and as a generation are somewhat lost — more so even than the supposed lost generation of the fifties. During the year, I talked to a variety of people most of whom were well fed, had no particular worry about a career or financial security but were nevertheless discontented. They were very much on their own when it came to things very near to them and some had adopted extreme solutions to what they found were extreme problems.

We are, it would seem, on our own when it comes to those things most near to us. Society has provided us with no career counsellors to teach us how to relate in a human way with those with whom we work; no degree in higher learning to get along with our friends. The fascinating thing about doing a column like this one was to see how each individual was coping with these problems; what the secretary's or nurse's or Chilean film-maker's particular solution would be.

If we can project into the future, it becomes evident that the revolution of the '70's will be one which will touch us all very deeply and very personally and will result in a fundamental change in the way in which we deal with others. Already the discontentment is here, already the experiments have begun — writing this column every week was as easy as sticking out a cup during a thunder shower. People are no longer accepting the givens: who says one man, one woman, who says we have to be defined by our job, who says we have to be faithful to a mate til death do us part. "A lot of us are bopping around a bit" (to put it in the words of a girl I interviewed) "trying to work our own particular way to salvation."

These are very strange times but not because of politics which rants on in nineteenth century rhetoric, or new developments in science and technology, which dinosaurically plod on leaving all human reality behind, but because of individuals, each moulting in their own particular way, each changing the parameters of their lives leading them God knows where and God knows why. The seventies may be a decade when we finally begin to awaken from the drugs of religion and moonshots, cars and TV and start looking at our own lives and the human networks in which they are suspended. There are, of course, many who just don't care anymore, who accept the old ways of ordering human reality not through conviction but through simple laziness and stupidity. But there are others like some of the people interviewed in this column who are on top of things, face to face with the new problems of these changing times. Wait, Bob Dylan, you ain't seen nothing yet!

Charly

Cliff Robertson
Claire Bloom

March 11, 1972
Saturday

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McGill University

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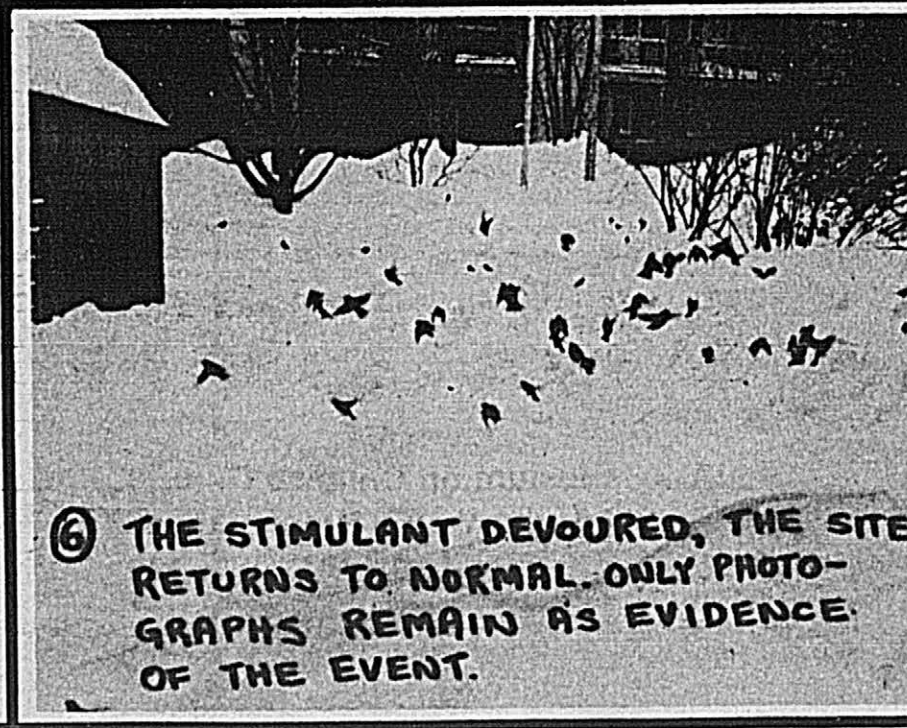
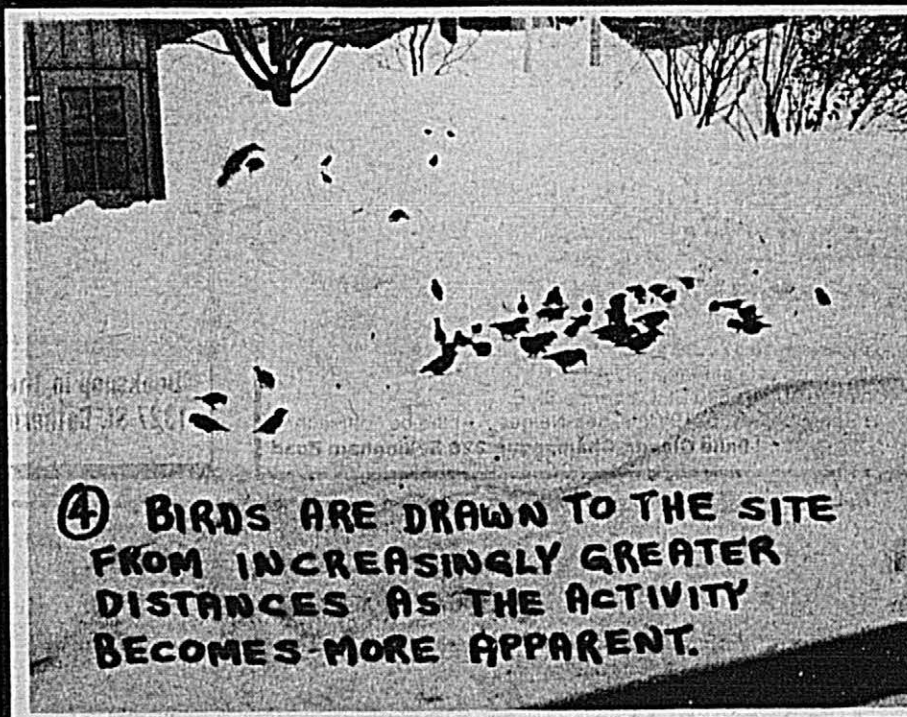
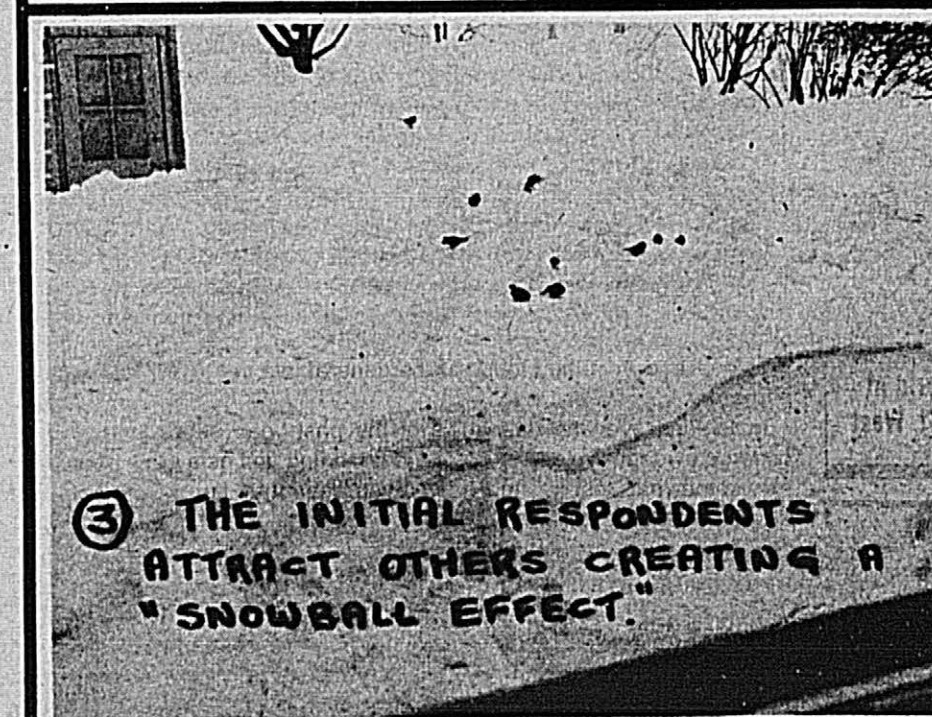
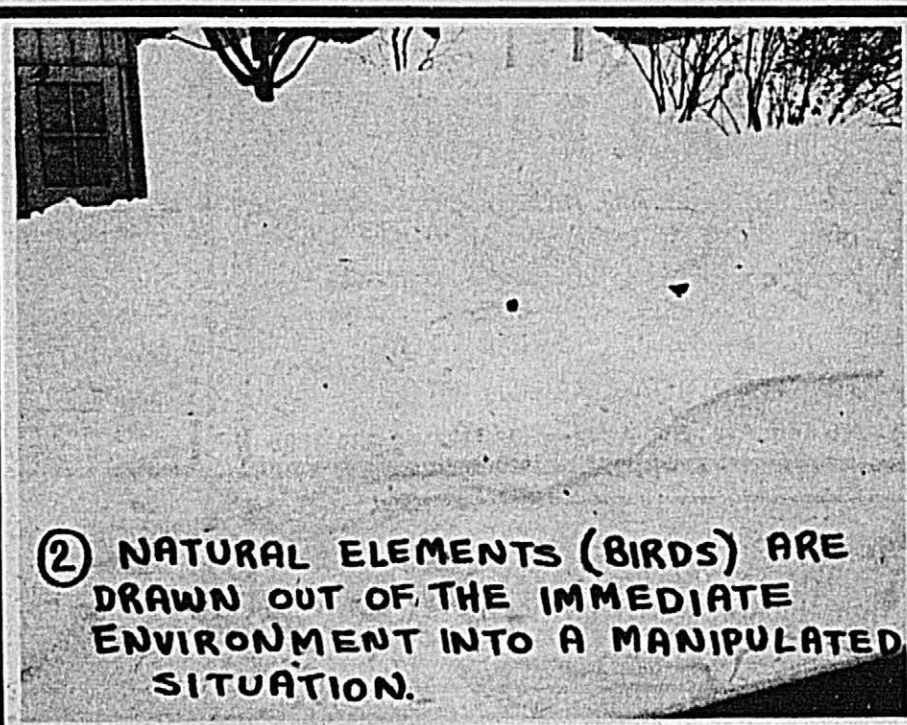
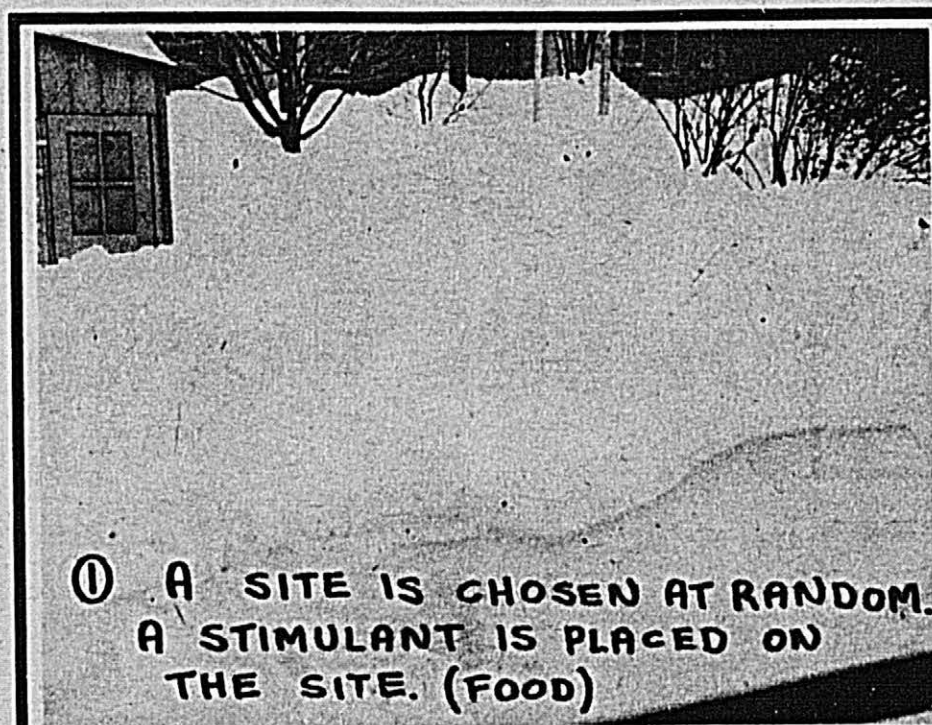
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Poisoning pigeons in the parc.

by robert walker



The LCRAP is the weekly supplement of the McGill Daily.
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THE MCGILL DEBATING UNION



BILL BAIRD

LEADING ACTIVIST IN STRUGGLE TO RE-
PEAL LAWS PROHIBITING ABORTION AND
THE TEACHING OF BIRTH CONTROL

FRIDAY MARCH 10

1 PM BALLROOM

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by hammurabi

"Hitler is waiting to book me for six weeks in Argentina."

The quotation above, is by Lenny Bruce, a man arrested for speaking honestly in public about the things he believed needed to be spoken about. The defendant was tried and convicted, and while his case was on appeal, in Illinois, he was tried and convicted again in New York. By this time, Lenny was caught up, body and soul in the legal meatgrinder euphemistically referred to as "due process". He could not get work, since anyone who hired him stood open to charges of an accessory. Bruce had become the object of a new McCarthyism, in many ways far more insidious than its predecessor. The price Bruce would pay for his heinous act of speaking truth was more than anything even McCarthy demanded. McCarthy just wanted you to answer his "Are you, or have you ever been . . ." questions in the affirmative and then you were home free.

For Bruce, the price was his life. As one of the district attorneys on his case stated, "I feel terrible about Bruce. We drove him into his poverty and bankruptcy and then murdered him. I watched him gradually fall apart. We all knew what we were doing. We used the law to kill him."

As Bruce's attorney, Martin Garbus wrote, in his book, *Ready for the Defence*, "To me his death was in large part due to the inner turmoil, frustration, and overwhelming feeling of helplessness he had experienced as he fought the law during his last five years."

The ultimate irony can be seen from the court records of Bruce's two cases. In Illinois, the Supreme Court of Illinois ultimately accepted Bruce's appeal, and ordered the case be reargued, in a judgement that strongly indicated the conviction would be reversed. In New York, his case continued after his death under the name of the *People v. Solomon*, Solomon being the owner of the club where Lenny had given his performance. On February 18, 1968, Bruce's conviction was reversed, four years after his death. The appellate court stated:

Religious hypocrisy, racial and religious prejudices, the obscenity laws and human tension were all subjects of comment. Therefore, it was error to hold that the performances were without social importance.

Disappointed with the reversal, the State of New York appealed, and finally on January 22, 1970, the New York Court of Appeals affirmed the appellate decision in a 6 to 1 decision. This was seven years after Lenny had first been arrested. Now Lenny could rest easy, he was a free man, in his grave.

This case does much more than point out the snail's pace at which courts proceed. It shows how any individual can arbitrarily be arrested at the whim of the local prosecutor, and be ultimately ruined, financially, physically, and mentally, in the process of insisting on his innocence. To have this happen to you once, is bad enough, but to happen repeatedly, as in Bruce's case, the effect is deadly.

Yet what protection does the individual have? Normally, when someone continues to cause you injury or annoyance without cause, you can obtain an injunction, by which the court orders the other party to stop, or face a contempt of court citation.

Here, however, *there is no recourse*. The State, or the Crown, or whatever it is called is immune from injunctions. Harassment will not be stopped until the state is forced to pay just compensation to every individual who is arrested and who is ultimately acquitted, regardless of the circumstances.

The day such a law is passed, we will see little red men with horns and tails running around shouting, "It just froze over".

STUDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

PRESENTS

1) Tues. March 14 1:00 P.M. Mr. Eliezer Kroll on "Options for Creative Aliyah"

Mr. Kroll is Director of the North American Desk of the Immigration and Absorption Dept. of the Jewish Agency.

2) Tues. March 14 8:00 P.M. Leacock Bldg. — Room 26 (changed from 132). Symposium on: "Achieving Social Justice in Israel"

With representatives of Israeli political viewpoints (left to right).

- Ashkenazi and Sephardi integration
- Rich and poor
- nature of Israeli democracy
- problem of new immigrants
- housing
- Arab minorities

3) All students interested in talking about, or planning, or participating in a "Third Seder" — "Freedom Seder", "Student Seder" — "Radical Seder" (choose your own) for Passover, please phone 934-0804 ext. 21 and leave name, number and ideas.

4) For any and all information about travel to Israel this summer phone Israel Program Centre 934-0804.


McGill Film Society


films for the rest of the year

March 10	7:00 L132 9:30 L132	Comedy Festival: Diamonds Are Forever , with Sean Connery 50c Comedy Festival: Take the Money and Run , with & by Woody Allen 50c
15	7 & 9:30 L219	Silent Series: Joyless Street , with Greta Garbo
17	7 & 9:30 PSCA	International Series I: Zazie dans le Metro , by Louis Malle 50c
18	7 & 9:30 PSCA	Special: Cotton Comes to Harlem , with Godfrey Cambridge 50c
22	8:00 ?	Serie d'Essai: To Be Announced 75c
24	7 & 9:30 L132	International Series II: Ugetsu Monogatari , by Mizoguchi 50c
25	7 & 9:30 L132	Special: La Voie Lactée , by Luis Bunuel 50c
29	7 & 9:30 L219	Silent Series: Spies , by Fritz Lang
31	7 & 9:30 PSCA	International Series I: Domicile Conjugal , by Truffaut 50c
April 1	7 & 9:30 ?	Special: To Be Announced 50c
5	8:00 ?	Serie d'Essai: Sports Films, To Be announced 75c
12	7 & 9:30 L219	Silent Series: The Lodger , by Alfred Hitchcock
14	7 & 9:30 L132	International Series II: Notorious , by Alfred Hitchcock 50c
15	6 & 10 L132	Special: Lawrence of Arabia , by David Lean, with Peter O'Toole, 50c Omar Sharif and Jack Hawkins

HILLEL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

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A Proclamation

TO Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subject, and other members of the McGill Liberal Action Committee, A GREETING.

It has pleased your executive officers to summon you one and all to a General Meeting of the said Committee, to discuss the Peace, Order, and Good Government of the Realm, and further to choose from among your number outstanding individuals to preserve the institutions of Civilization and Liberalism among the students of McGill University in the coming year.

And the same is in consequence ordained to be held on the coming Ides of March, at the hour of one in the afternoon, chamber 124 of the University Centre.

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McGill Chinese Students' Society 麥基爾大學中國同學會

General Election

The General Election will be held on March 24, 1972, Friday, at 7:30 p.m. in Leacock 219. All members are urged to bring along their student I.D. card and membership card in order to be eligible to vote.

Michael Tan
Chief Returning Officer

DEPARTMENTS OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE McGILL UNIVERSITY

and GOETHE-INSTITUT MONTREAL

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Arnold Bennett

Rewriting Quebec history

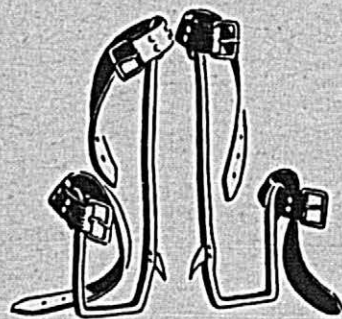
The teaching of Canadian and Quebec history in Quebec high schools is going to get worse before it gets better. Not that it has ever been either very good in the academic sense of the word or very interesting from the students' point of view. But the new syllabus handed down by the Quebec government in September 1970 has begun to put the teaching of history totally under the thumb of the Department of Education.

Syllabus 609, as it is called, supposedly took effect in the 1970-71 school year. Drafted by a mysterious and anonymous group of educational bureaucrats somewhere in Quebec City, the syllabus has drawn irate protest from some teachers and yawning indifference from most.

Teachers from French schools have been the most active in opposing the syllabus, although there has been some controversy among the English. Graeme Decarie of Loyola's history department managed to get an article attacking the syllabus on to the op-ed page of the *Montreal Star* last fall, but it aroused far less response than he expected.

His main objections to the syllabus are based on academic and pedagogic considerations, although he also fears that it is an attempt by the government to use history as propaganda.

The syllabus, in its own words, is "the sole document for interpretation of the official program." It claims to "ensure several methods of teaching in permitting teachers greater freedom in approach," but adds that "this freedom must be controlled by the requirements of



the science of history, that is, the historical method."

According to Decarie, the application of such a rigid syllabus implies the assumption "that all children are the same, that you teach them the same way, that teachers aren't bright enough to draw up the syllabus and that they need guidance." If that is the case, he retorted, "then they shouldn't teach history."

He sees Syllabus 609 as "close to government dictation of what should be taught." Furthermore, it is "a damned awful syllabus. It's simple-minded and of little interest to students. It does little to develop critical faculties. It means going back to a system of teaching which

we'd been moving away from, the memorization and regurgitation of facts."

Decarie is certain that the government wants to set up a rigid system, even though "a lot of pious talk comes out of Quebec." He speculated that there were three main motives behind the new syllabus.

The first motive, and the one which gives the government the support of the English minority, is the "fear of separatist teachers." It is more than coincidental that the syllabus, which has a distinct federalist bias and which concentrates on the period before 1911 to the virtual exclusion of events of contemporary relevance, was issued a scant few months after Bourassa's Liberals came to power. The government's attitude was made even more clear during the aftermath of the October Crisis of 1970, when Education Minister Guy St-Pierre was threatening to investigate teachers of leftist or nationalist political leanings.

Decarie sees "a certain contempt" on the part of the government for the ability of teachers, as well as "the natural tendency of bureaucrats to put whatever they can into rigid pigeonholes. They want all students to learn the same thing, but they come out of high school having learned nothing as a result."

He related the current educational situation in Quebec to the situation in the rest of North America. "It seems to be part of the whole mentality of education throughout Canada and the United States that administrators set up enormous bureaucratic structures through which students are forced to pass. This leaves intellectual wreckage."

In the past few years in Quebec "objective" exams have infused the educational system. "These leave no room for subjective interpretation," charges Decarie. "The answers are oversimplified and misleading. Objective exams are not even a waste of time. A time would be neutral. They are damaging." Syllabus 609 would perpetuate this trend.

Some English-speaking history teachers agree with Decarie and recognize the need for change in the educational

system. But others do not want to do anything and are "terribly upset" that Decarie ever made the issue public.

Some of these teachers want to keep things quiet "for the good of the students." According to Decarie, these people "always complain about increasing bureaucracy but never do anything about it. If they wanted to they could fill out the forms wrong."

"So a teacher isn't really a teacher any more, but exists merely to hand down government directives."

In December 1971 about 110 teachers and students met at the McGill Faculty of Education to plan action against the syllabus. But only about 40 percent of them were high school teachers, out of several hundred teachers of history who could have come. The McGill meeting has not yet produced any concrete results.



On another front, a committee of 50 teachers of history was set up to propose alternatives to Syllabus 609. According to Decarie "they produced an excellent document, but the government hasn't responded and I don't expect it to."

The committee's document suggests that teachers should have options on how to present programs and that course direction should be worked out together by teachers and students.

The proposal offered three structures for teachers to choose from. One would be rigid, another would be a broad outline which would allow flexibility and the third would permit complete freedom for teachers and students.

The program which the government is imposing quite clearly does not envisage any participation by students in planning, although it throws an occasional bone to the teachers. The syllabus aims at determining "learning situations that, in many cases, the teacher will be the only one capable of

determining correctly and usefully." The course will be "adapted to the intellectual capacities of the students," with all the paternalism that phrase implies.

The text used is George W. Brown's *Building the Canadian Nation*, an incredibly boring book which generations of post-war high school students have learned to despise. In Decarie's view, the book provides "an old liberal interpretation of history that's just rubbish."

When Brown deals with the conscription crisis of 1917, for example, he exudes wishy-washy liberalism. The French-English split produced by the crisis is "unfortunate" but conscription was the "fairest" way for Prime Minister Borden to get the men to the front.

As far as the opposition to conscription was concerned "a minority of extremists on both sides appealed to prejudice rather than reason and made many statements of a most unjustified kind. The most violent opposition came from the French-Canadian Nationalists, led by (Henri) Bourassa."

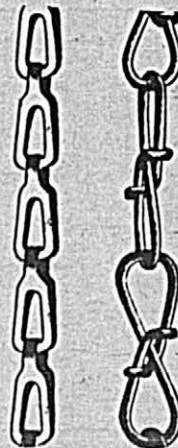
Brown does not bother to mention either labour's demand for "conscription of wealth" rather than of men, or the factor of English-Canadian racism.

The Syllabus goes even farther. World War I and World War II, along with all of the domestic issues they raised, just vanish from Canadian history. The Riel Rebellion is relegated to a subheading under the "opposition to MacDonald's government." Social history, particularly contemporary social history, is kept to a minimum. Very little is said about immigration.

"The course has no relation to Italian students, for example," complained Decarie, "and there's no way the teacher can put it in to meet the needs of the class."

As for the Indians, the treatment they are given in the syllabus is "practically racist. They're just people who got in the way."

Or, as the Syllabus puts it, "Canadian history begins with the 15 century, that is the moment when the European nations were searching for a new route to India."



The main justification for the Syllabus, in federalist, Liberal terms, is that it provides one program of study for all schools in Quebec. In the past comparison of French and English textbooks revealed glaring contradictions, as the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism pointed out.

Existing "one-sided views" either presented Francophones as a threat to national unity and to "the broader interests of the Dominion" because of their cultural loyalties" or depicted Anglophones as a menace to



French-Canadian survival, according to the B and B.

A 1945 French-language history text, for example, had a rather different view of conscription than Brown. "The province of Quebec strongly opposed conscription," Paul-Emile Farley and Gustave Lamarche wrote. "A peaceful people, unaccustomed for a long time to war, having less sentimental attachment to England than the English, the French-Canadians found forced enrolment repugnant. The nationalist group repeatedly said that the European war was due to the faults of Europe and that we did not have any reason to mix in. The refusal of the Ontario government to let French be taught in its schools added to the discontent of the Quebec people and contributed to the revival of racial animosity."

Racist statements infest old history textbooks. When Farley and Lamarche discuss the Conquest they wax vituperative. "English merchants and adventurers descended on the country, avid to exploit its riches. They were partly people of mediocre education, arrogant and dishonest."

This type of statement, however, is moderate compared to what one finds in some English textbooks, in which the Quebec people were referred to as "uneducated," "a set of narrow-minded farmers," and "ignorant," and in which "the resolute defence of its privileges by the British minority" was praised.

After the Quiet Revolution, texts with racist slurs for the most part disappeared from

Continued on page 20



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Applications accepted until May 1.

TODAY

All Today Column items dated from Tuesday, March 14 have been handed to Radio McGill to be aired the days the events occur. Notices still to be submitted should be written on the sheets provided just outside Radio McGill on the bulletin board.

OPEN FORUM: To discuss academic policy at McGill and how to change it. Also course guide. Ballroom; 1 pm.

ACE TUTORIAL PROGRAM: Assistance for CEGEP Engineers. E276; 3-6 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Dr. Phil Gold on 'Cancer'. All welcome. McIntyre, rm 409; 1 pm.

ISA EXEC ELECTIONS: Nomination forms available in ISA office, Union B40. Nominations close March 15.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING SOCIETY: G. Maurice Gilbert on Employment of Engineers and Scientists in Canada — 1972 and Beyond. McConnell Common Room; 1 pm. All welcome.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Tickets on sale for the Sorcerer. Union box office; 9 — 4:45.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: A ten year old boy at the Devonshire School is creating special problems for his teacher. Can you see him in school and afterwards to help him grow up? Union 414; 12-2.

FILM SOCIETY: Take The Money and Run with Woody Allen. L132, 7 pm. Also Hilarious big surprise film: L132, 9:30 pm. Both 50c.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: General meeting and election postponed.

ENGLISH DEPT. DRAMA PROGRAM: Three Sisters by Anton Chekhov. Tickets on sale (2.50) at union box office & at door, 8:30 in Moyse Hall.

MOC: Jay Peak tickets on sale at Union box office. Member \$8.50, non-members \$11.00. Two buses only.

T.S. ELIOT'S Murder in the Cathedral: Buxton Players. Auditorium, 555 Sherbrooke W., 3 pm, Free.

ROCK CONCERT: Free at lunch hour. Silent Weep; 1-2 pm in ballroom.

YELLOW DOOR: Country folk singer and writer Mary Gagnier. 9:30 - 12 pm.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Carnival Night with Trinidadian Playboys Steel Orchestra. Union ballroom; 9 pm; \$1.00 admission. Also nominations for next year's exec still open. Contact Lawson Nurse at 288-6355 after 5 pm.

MOC: Banquet tonight at William Tell restaurant. Meet in Union lobby at 7:15. Party after in Union 458. BYOB if possible.

DEBATING UNION: Bill Baird, advocate of Abortion Law Repeal. Union Ballroom, 1 - 3 pm.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS: Al Cappe, exec-secretary of the YS/LJS speaks on the Education cutbacks. Union 124, 12 noon. Info 861-3018.

SATURDAY

NIGERIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Mr. Olumilva, First Secretary, Nigeria High Commission, will meet Nigerian students at 3480 McTavish (Union) in rm 317 at 8 pm.

Continued on page 18

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Julian Sher

CEGEPS: a costly experiment



10,000 STUDENTS from eleven Montreal-area CEGEPs marched on October 21, 1968 from the McGill campus through the downtown area and up to the U de M sports arena to protest the government's neglect of educational problems.

Come September, McGill will accept its last group of first-year CEGEP students.

Two years will be needed to process them — and the 3600 E1 and E2 students currently enrolled at McGill — through the CEGEP mill, but by September, 1974, McGill will start operating as a three-year undergraduate university.

The costs for the CEGEP experiment, its critics argue, have been severe:

■ **A financial crisis:** Québec defends the size of its annual grant to McGill by arguing that \$1,400 is adequate for the education of a CEGEP student, as compared to the \$3000 for an undergraduate. McGill complains, however, that since CEGEP students use the same facilities and services as others, there is no difference in the costs involved.

■ **Enrolment problems:** given the method by which Quebec allots its grants, McGill has been forced to compete fiercely with other universities for the student market. Standards for acceptance have been subsequently lowered, and McGill, for the first time in its history, has initiated a massive advertising campaign to lure local and foreign students.

■ **A drop in out-of-province students:** in an attempt to maintain McGill's "international reputation" and minimize the unappealing prospect of a five-year degree program, Senate initiated an extended credit program last September which, in effect, allows some foreign students to complete their degrees in four years.

The history of the CEGEP program — and McGill's involvement in it — is a long and complicated story spanning the last half of the sixties. It involves a provincial government eager to extend its control over the educational system and its products; a vocal McGill administration determined to protect the autonomy and sanctity of its Anglo-Canadian domain, yet helpless before an increasingly powerful Department of Education bureaucracy; and a faculty of Arts and Sciences angered by the lack of attention being given to its objec-

tions to a plan which it saw as impractical and destructive.

In 1964, the Parent Report recommended that post-secondary 'Institutes' be established to equalize the French and English educational systems. Following a series of committee studies and a change in government, there finally emerged the CEGEPs Bill in June, 1967.

Application of the new scheme to the French sector, given the available resources and facilities of the Colleges Classiques, was quick, and by September, several French-language CEGEPs were opened. While the brief birth period obviously pleased the Québec bureaucrats, the students were somewhat less than ecstatic. Poor organization and lack of space in the CEGEPs led to massive demonstrations in the streets of Montreal in October. Occupations and strikes followed as students rebelled against repressive administrations. Moreover, the students were dissatisfied with the results of the program: the 30% in the technical schools searched in vain for jobs, while the 70% in the academics branch could not find places in universities.

In the English sector, change came much slower because there were no previous foundations upon which to build. The transformation proceeded as follows:

■ In a detailed brief in November, 1967, the College

Organizing Committee for Metropolitan Montreal outlined the nature of the proposed CEGEP in Montreal (Dawson) and asked for a government charter to set it up in 1969. Meanwhile, McGill agreed that it would offer CEGEP courses on its campus on an interim basis, on the condition that reimbursement would be forthcoming for any financial loss incurred. By August, the committee had received no status, no budget, and no charter. A primary reason given for the delay was a new brief submitted by McGill on behalf of the universities advocating the setting up of a new committee to deal with the CEGEP question. (Three of the five committee members were to be "distinguished figures in the field of higher education" from English Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom).

■ When the entire College Organizing Committee resigned on August 23 because of government inaction, Quebec at last granted the charter and appointed Frank McLaughlin to head the new CEGEP. The McGill administration, meanwhile, was not exactly winning a popularity contest: the Education Minister rejected out of hand the proposal for the new committee and McLaughlin described Loyola's and McGill's rejection of the original proposal to have an English CEGEP integrated into the English university system as "a major setback".

McGill and Quebec came to a tentative agreement by which McGill would accept a one-generation transition period, (that is, one Freshman class which will proceed through the prescribed two-year program) in exchange for the approval of funds for construction of the Education Building. The McGill delegation also proposed that there be no tuition fees for the 1969 CEGEP-level students. Within the next few months, however, conflicts arose over the construction of the Education Building, curriculum control, and tuition, the government offering to subsidize McGill to the extent that McGill would have to charge about \$420 for CEGEP-level instruction. Moreover, McGill was suspicious that Quebec was planning for two levels of CEGEP graduates. On February 5, Senate decided to scrap the plans for the original program unless it received "definite and adequate assurances of academic autonomy and financial viability" from Québec.

■ By February 24, however, the Arts and Science faculty was informed by the McGill negotiating team that the transition period had jumped up to four generations and the fees to 450, but that McGill would retain its long-cherished autonomy over curriculum, exams and timetables. The next day, Sir George announced that it would be accepting high school graduates the next fall into a five-year degree program.

By March 6, McGill too succumbed to the plan, and the CEGEP system was at last firmly embedded in the heart of Anglophone Montreal.

Throughout the many months of negotiations between McGill and Québec, the administration was forced to fight a rearguard opposition from its own faculty. On Halloween, 1967, Principal Locke Robertson announced that Senate and Board of Governors agreed in principle to accept CEGEP students on campus for a transition period, "but there has not been time to consult the faculty at large". But in April of the following year, the Arts and Science Faculty voted in support of a proposal submitted by J.C. Weldon, economics head, which suggested that McGill not accept any modifications in its programs, but that it reduce its intake of Freshmen each year as CEGEP openings become available to high school students, and as places in upper years become accessible to CEGEP graduates.

During the next few months, the McGill negotiating team presented faculty with various CEGEP agreements, each one involving a longer transition period. The Administration consistently refused to seriously consider the Weldon proposal. On February 25, faculty reaffirmed its support of the traditional four-year program. On March 6, Senate overrode the A and S faculty and backed the five-year plan.

Were the faculty's fears about loss of autonomy, economic burdens, and few foreign students justified? Was the CEGEP program a mistake?

"My feeling," says Harry Bracken of the philosophy department, who opposed CEGEPs from the start, "is that the higher university administration — especially Vice-Principal Oliver — was fully aware of faculty sentiment on this issue. It was his judgment that we should follow the recommendations of the provincial bureaucrats. It seems to me that who was correct cannot be judged at this point; the effects

Continued on page 21

ISA EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions:

**President, Vice-President, Finance
Director, Executive Secretary, Public
Relations Officer.**

Nomination forms are available in the I.S.A. office Union B-40. Nominations close March 15, 1972. Elections will be held March 20, 1972 at 5:00 PM, Union 327. All ISA council members are required to attend the elections.

Richard Furbacher
C.R.O.

All McGill Students are invited to a

WINE AND CHEESE
reception to follow the
I.S.A. executive elections.

Monday, March 20, 1972. Union 327, 5:00 P.M.

Management Undergraduate Society

Nominations are hereby called for the position of

**MANAGEMENT STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE
to SENATE**

Nominees must be registered full time or in a limited program for a degree or diploma and be in good standing with the university. All nomination papers must contain only the following statement: "We the undersigned nominate _____ to the position of Management Student Representative to Senate." and must be signed by a minimum of fifty (50) nominators, with their year within the faculty, and countersigned by the nominee, along with his year, address and phone no. All nomination sheets must be submitted to the M.U.S. box office by Friday, March 17 at 4:00 pm.

Glen Marcotte
M.U.S./C.R.O.



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at McGill.

Friday, 1-3 P.M.
Union Ballroom
3480 McTavish St.

Continued from page 16

YELLOW DOOR: Country folk singer & writer Mary Gagnier. 8:30 - 12 pm.

ENGLISH DEPT. DRAMA PROGRAM: Three Sisters by Anton Chekhov. Tickets on sale (2.50) at Union Box Office & at Door. 8:30 in Moyse Hall.

WEST INDIAN STUDENTS: Discussion with guests from McMaster on the situation in the West Indies and its bar on duty of West Indian students in Canada. RVC Common Room, 3425 Univ; 3 - 7 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Chinese mass at Newman Centre; also singing & discussion. 7:30 pm.

CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY: Discussion on the Cultural Revolution. 2061 Univ., 3rd floor; 10 am.

CHINA FRIENDSHIP CENTRE: Literature, info & discussion on China. 2061 Univ., 3rd floor.

MEN'S CURLING CLUB: Ice available. TMR Curling Club, 1 pm

sunday

FOLK MASS: Come join us. Additional features include uninhibited discussion, wine & cheese after. Yellow Door: 4:30 pm. Continued on page 22

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March 21	March 23
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12-2 P.M.	12-2 P.M.

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Lunch-Hour

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1-2 P.M.
Union Ballroom



Alvyn Q. Katz and Robert Wallace

The betrayal of Quebec labour

The events of the past winter in Quebec have demonstrated a growing militancy and consciousness within the working class of Quebec, in spite of attempts by the bureaucratic union leadership and the social democratic political parties to redirect their anger to reformism.

On February 28, ten thousand workers crowded into the Forum in a mass rally to discuss the problems of unemployment. They were met with speeches by Marcel Pépin, President of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, Michel Chartrand, President of the Montreal Central Council of the CNTU, Louis Laberge, President of the Quebec Federation of Labour, René Lévesque, leader of the Parti Québécois, and David Lewis, leader of the federal New Democratic Party, among others.

The tone of the meeting was set by Laberge early in the evening. The other principal speakers agreed that the principal blame for unemployment and the poor economic situation of Canada and Quebec should be pinned on the shoulders of the Trudeau and Bourassa governments, and all tried to present the NDP and the PQ as viable alternatives to the present exploitation.

These speakers failed to deal with the problem of unemployment and with the American domination of Quebec which lies at the root of the problem. Instead, they introduced discussion of the unity of the workers, without making clear what object this would serve.

Lévesque's speech brought forth clearly the contradictions between the words and actions of the speakers.

"What can unite us?" Lévesque demanded. "We should be aware that we

are all screwed together in a national society of welfare recipients. Some guys are paid to divide us, in the government and elsewhere, to shred a people which is trying to get together.

"For four years we (at the PQ) have been killing ourselves to say that we should only depend on ourselves (title of a manifesto published by the CNTU last October). Neither imported ideologues, nor established capitalists would give us that in our place."

Who are Lévesque's "imported ideologues" and "established capitalists"? The former are almost certainly the members of the Parti Communiste du Québec (Marxiste-Léniniste) who were vociferously leading the anti-PQ elements in the crowd in denouncing Lévesque for his support of U.S. imperialism. The latter are certainly *not* the American monopoly capitalists who control the majority of Quebec's industry and resources; Lévesque has often gone on record supporting increased American investment in Quebec. Perhaps he means the Anglo-Canadian capitalists whose interests are so well defended by Trudeau-Drapeau-Bourassa.

Lévesque's stand, then, is one of opposition to federalism and to anti-imperialist forces. The rhetoric is that of militant chauvinism tinged with McCarthyite anti-communism, and the "unity" which it calls for is unity against federalism, and not against U.S. imperialism or capitalism.

Chartrand, a more fiery and ostensibly more "radical" orator than Lévesque, began his Forum speech by praising both David Lewis (thus winning Lewis an ovation from a crowd that had mostly booed him earlier) and "Comrade

Lévesque". He declared that Lévesque intended "to give us a government", and "a government for a people is enough."

"After all, there is only one method of halting unemployment; bringing the people to power, political and economic," continued Chartrand. This militant-sounding oratory was warmly applauded by the crowd, all the more so for its many derogatory references to "imperialism". But the upshot of it all was support for the PQ.

Different people serve U.S. imperialism in different ways. Trudeau and Bourassa wield the state power that makes American exploitation of Quebec possible. Lévesque channels the anger of ordinary Quebec people against this exploitation into the blind alley of language chauvinism and "separatism". And Chartrand delivers to Lévesque the votes of those Québécois who see the issue as a conflict of classes rather than of language groups.

What Laberge-Chartrand-Pépin and their friends in the PQ and the NDP want to avoid at all costs is a confrontation between the Quebec people and their true enemy, American imperialism. Their strategy is to confine mass actions to agitation for small concessions from the bourgeoisie and to crush ideological struggle on the grounds that a nebulous and unprincipled "unity" has to be preserved.

Following the demonstration of solidarity with the La Presse workers on October 29, a meeting was held at the Forum to form a common front of all the unions and to plan future action. In the course of a long and emotional rally, great protestations of eternal solidarity were heard, and the possibility of a

general strike was proposed. The CNTU began seriously considering the idea of a general strike, and began a poll within its ranks. Three months later the members' opinion was still being sampled and the idea was still being "seriously considered". The La Presse issue was settled with the Desmarais administration following government mediation, and no united action was taken by the unions whatsoever. Once again the protestations of unity and the call for solidarity had led to nothing.

By directing the attention of the union members to struggle for small minor issues, the union leadership hopes to prevent the coming social revolution and the loss of their own hallowed position at the head of the powerful and wealthy unions.

The La Presse issue began as a struggle between some QFL unions and the La Presse administration over the refusal of the administration to provide for the workers who were being superseded by automation. However, this issue exploded into a much wider conflict, the nature of which was recognized by most of the participants, including Desmarais.

The basic issue of the struggle became the responsibility for a major newspaper to its readership, and the priority of profits versus a newspaper of good and dependable quality. The journalists' union challenged the policy of Desmarais to devote more and more space to advertising at the expense of news reporting and editorials, to the point where La Presse was no longer covering major events outside of a forty-mile perimeter around Montreal. The

Continued on page 21

EUROTOUR

Fellow Students,

If you are a student at McGill, then the chances that you will be travelling this summer are good. Where are you going to go and how you are going to spend your time are two of the most important questions that you will need answered before you leave Montreal. In this series of articles sponsored by the Scandinavian Airlines System, I shall attempt to help you make these choices and hopefully to improve your stay in Europe. What qualifications do I have to counsel you, you may ask. For the past summers I have been spending a good part of my vacation in various parts of Europe.

One ideal way to start your vacation is by landing at the top of Europe. Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm are three of the Scandinavian capitals that you may travel to on SAS. Why go so far North? Don't. Don't let the latitudes fool you. Copenhagen is at the geographical center of Europe. Any of these three cities, besides providing the gateway to an exciting country, also provides the opportunity for easy travel to other parts of Europe. Eastern Europe, Germany, and Middle East are conveniently reached from Scandinavia.

To give you an introduction to the Scandinavian countries I shall provide some of my observations of some of the cities that I have visited. Perhaps this will help you to better plan your trip by giving you an advanced view of certain events and various places that you should visit.

COPENHAGEN

Probably the only word that can adequately describe Copenhagen is "charming". It is the largest city in Scandinavia and like Montreal it is situated on an island (Zealand). It is one of the world's major cross-roads for youth. You will find that Danes are among the friendliest people in the world. Food can be bought very cheaply and the eating is delicious and novel. An ideal place to spend anywhere from a day to a week is Tivoli Gardens. You may also arrange to spend an evening with a Danish family — what better way to get to know the Danish way of living. You will find that most Danes will speak either English or French. Thus, you should not have too much of a problem communicating.

STOCKHOLM

Stockholm, like Copenhagen, is a city built on islands (twenty of them). This ancient city is by no means living in a past century. The beautiful and blending contrast of old and new is best shown in this quaint city. In the "Gamla Sta'n" (the old town) you will see narrow cobble stone streets and old homes, antique shops and the Royal Palace. Downtown, the twenty-first century style of architecture and town planning is an example for all the world. Stockholm is a very

spacious city with wide, tree-lined boulevards and green parks and some of Europe's top department stores. More than fifty museums cater to every interest. Stockholm is an ideal base from which to tour the rest of Sweden. You may visit Northern Lapland by rail, or sail south on a narrow beamed steamer.

OSLO

A thousand year old city founded by Harald Hardrade, Oslo is the Capital of a country which was united with Denmark until 1814. However, since then a unique Norwegian atmosphere has developed. Oslo is a city which is very spread out. Numerous parks help to fill in the sprawl. Oslo is a modern city with modern buildings which reflect the initiative of Scandinavian architects and designers. This city seems to be unique in providing show cases for its world famous citizens. Statues by Vigeland, paintings by Monch and murals of Sorensen are some of the permanent displays around the city. Oslo is an ideal vacation headquarters for the exploration of Norway's scenic paradise. English is compulsory in Norwegian schools and French and German are widely spoken, thus, not necessitating your learning Norwegian. Entry regulations for Canadians require that you have a Canadian passport. No visas are necessary. Accommodations range from inexpensive youth hostels (\$1 per night) to Intercontinentals and Hiltons. You may spend as little or as much as you want in Scandinavia. (For further and more complete information call your travel consultant).

Certain things that you should definitely not miss in Scandinavia are: the Midsummer Eve celebrations (June 23/24), the Music festivals at Vaasa and Horstad in the middle and end of June. The Viking Festival in Frederiksfund (end of June). For the more classically minded, concerts and operas are performed almost daily in the three capitals. For more complete information regarding coming events contact either SAS or your travel consultant. I hope that you have a pleasant time and that my suggestions will be of some help to you in planning out your vacation.

Yours Sincerely,
Phil Novack

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Continued from page 15

Quebec schools and were replaced with liberal pabulum. In the late sixties, some of the more progressive teachers in the English schools scrapped Brown and encouraged their students to do research projects, while the French schools began using books which were quite good and imaginative in their approach to education. The latest French history text went all the way up to the 1970 Quebec election and dealt in a vaguely progressive fashion with such controversial issues as separatism, the economic domination of Quebec and why the U.S. should get out of Viet Nam. It may be assumed that this approach was not popular with the bureaucrats.

In the Syllabus one can find such statements as "the historical demonstration should be based on facts and not on bias" and that the student should be trained to be "cautious in his judgements."

These statements obviously mean more than they say, especially when they are coupled with the rigid curriculum. The powers-that-be don't want anyone rocking the boat. When touchy questions such as the 1837 Rebellion are to be dealt with, a "problem-solving approach" is recommended.

But the anonymous individuals who drafted the Syllabus evidently fancy themselves as Canadian nationalists of the Walter Gordon variety and defenders of Quebec autonomy (within Confederation, of course.) In their own words "It is in this context that the following problem is raised: Canada: independent power or satellite?" Of course, the fact that less than six of 35 deal with Canada and Quebec since 1911 would tend to limit discussion of this subject.

The quotation from French historian Marc Bloch, with which the body of the syllabus begins, ironically sums up what this Syllabus is probably intended to produce:

"Ignorance of the past not only obscures knowledge of the present; it compromises contemporary action."

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THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC., IS THE NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP SOCIETY OF LICENSED RADIO AMATEURS AND THE PUBLISHER OF QST MAGAZINE. ONE OF ITS FUNCTIONS IS PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG AMATEUR OPERATORS. TO THAT END, THE LEAGUE HAS ORGANIZED AN AMATEUR RADIO PUBLIC SERVICE CORPS (ARRPSC), CONSISTING OF THE AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY CORPS (AREC) FOR WORK DURING EMERGENCIES, AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC SYSTEM (NTS) FOR DAILY NATION-WIDE MESSAGE HANDLING. THE TWO DIVISIONS SUPPLEMENT EACH OTHER IN DAILY OPERATION. MORE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM A.R.R.L. HEADQUARTERS, LITHO.—U.S.A.

AMATEUR RADIO VA2UN

Continued from page 19

journalists also demanded the right to participate in the appointment of an editor-in-chief, and the formation of joint-management-employee committee with equal membership, to decide by majority vote the descriptions and responsibilities of each editorial post on the newspaper.

Following the lock-out on October 27 of every staff member of La Presse, the journalists began putting out Le Quotidien Populaire, a newspaper which attempted to serve the community. It lasted two weeks.

The La Presse issue was finally settled in early February. The union leaders declared it a "complete victory", and organized victory marches and celebrations. They attributed their "suc-

cess" to the total solidarity displayed by the workers.

However, it is interesting to note that the workers only achieved success on the minor issues, and gained not one of the basic demands of the struggle. Job security and retroactive pay were granted by the La Presse management, but any participation in making decisions about the paper was denied. And there were no guarantees that the newspaper would respect its responsibility to the community and provide adequate news reporting and analysis.

The union leaders again betrayed the true interests of the Quebec workers. And they were not alone. Claude Ryan, the "nationalist" publisher-editor of Le Devoir, supported the claims of management against the workers, and termed the veto proposal of the journalists "unacceptable".

The CNTU published two pamphlets in late 1971 which claimed that there was no longer any future for Quebec under the present economic system, and thus presented a radical image of the CNTU. But the slogan raised in these pamphlets, "ne comptons que sur nos propres moyens" (let's depend only on ourselves) was so vague that even Lévesque could

use it in his Forum speech. Marcel Pélipin's expression of the goal of the CNTU's "new radicalism" at the Forum rally was the meaningless phrase, "to construct a new society and to change the system".

Similarly, the QFL's new rhetorical militancy must be judged in the light of the following pants-down declaration of its president, Louis Laberge, at its December convention: "Our enemies and all the people on the right say we are preaching revolution. It's exactly the opposite. By becoming involved in political action, we will prevent the anarchists from getting power."

Part of the union leaders' strategy to prevent the development of a united struggle against U.S. imperialism is to divide the Quebec people on language lines.

The CNTU and the QFL have both endorsed the policies of the PQ, and have called on workers to support the PQ at the next elections. They call for French to be enshrined as the sole language of Quebec, and encourage actions such as the notorious "Bill 63 campaign. Presumably a capitalist speaking another language would smell sweeter. The only possible goal of raising these language demands is to distract workers from the struggle to free themselves and involve them instead in a struggle to exchange masters.

However, despite the attempts by the union leadership and the social democratic parties to suppress the revolutionary initiative of the masses, the workers are gradually uniting in strength in the struggle to free themselves from U.S. imperialism.

The participation at the rallies and demonstrations is growing, and those

reformists who attempt to dissipate the fires of the working class are not allowed to pass without criticism.

Clermont Simard, one of the striking workers from Rémi-Carrier, challenged the PQ philosophy during the Forum rally on February 28, and provoked ten minutes of heated discussion between some workers and the partisans of the PQ.

"It's not the PQ which will change things," he declared. "It's the same thing to be exploited by a French boss or by an English boss." He continued that it is necessary to attack by building a workers' political association in order to break the capitalist class.

The lessons of the last few months show the strength of the counter-revolutionary forces operating in Quebec, but they also show the determination of the Quebec people to free themselves from exploitation.

CEGEPS . . .

Continued from page 17

are not all in.

"But," he adds, "I see absolutely no reason to believe, on my experience thus far, that the quality of education in the province of Québec has been improved in any way by the introduction of CEGEPs."

Without doubt, McGill's CEGEP was a financial disaster. The application of Québec's cost differentiation between collegial and undergraduate students to the McGill situation punched deep holes into an already feeble budget. Not surprisingly, Finance Director Allan C. McColl anxiously anticipates the time when McGill will be receiving the same per capita allotment as Laval and U de M

when we don't have collegial students." With only a little longer to wait, McGill is willing to stop complaining about her allotment. "Why kick a dead horse?" says McColl.

Enrolment, however, remains a serious problem brought on by CEGEPs. Last year, with 3000 places open in U1, Senate decided to make the collegial diploma the primary determinant for acceptance. Registrar C.W. McDougall, admits that this has led to a "drop in standards": "We're taking in students now who would not have got in under the 70% requirement." Despite all measures, enrolment in U1 was still below the projected figures. Senate's extended credit plan which enables some foreign students to obtain a degree in four years is designed to counteract this trend. Meanwhile, the surprising drop in E2 students who remained at McGill for their undergraduate studies was seen as "part of the same national trend" of "students getting weary of education", rather than as a result of the CEGEP goliath.

Next year, 3000 U1 students are again the target, with at least 1200 local recruits, and hopefully 1800 to 2000 from outside. This time, however, McGill is taking no chances, and a massive nation-wide publicity campaign has already been initiated. The administration makes no attempt to hide the motives behind their "madison

avenue approach" to recruitment, as McColl aptly terms it.

"It's true that we've been aggressive," he says. "They (the students) represent a value to us, given the way Quebec gives its grant. It's in McGill's interests." He notes that CEGEP students are all the more attractive since many go on to undergraduate studies at McGill and hence, "they represent a value to us in the future."

McDougall talks of the competition for "the available reservoir of students", and of McGill's attempt "to get back the out-of-province students we lost." E.K. Desrosiers of the planning office says: "We have to have the students to support the kind of institution we want McGill to be."

But as administrators worry about recruitment and dream of larger chunks of the provincial grant pie, professors are more concerned about the effect that CEGEPs have had on the quality of education at McGill. More specifically, many professors feel that the CEGEP system, by placing McGill "out of step" with other universities in North America, has resulted in its permanent isolation from out-of-province students. Desrosiers disagrees with this. He notes, for example, that McGill is proposing that Americans take one year at a junior college or four-year university before they apply here. He argues that they will be discouraged from coming to McGill, depending on their reasons: "If they're coming for increased chances of getting into med school, or for the

Quebec environment — these reasons haven't changed."

Professors, unfortunately, remain unconvinced.

"The combination of sharply reducing our attractiveness as an undergraduate school, together with new high tuition will have the desired effect of making McGill a fourth-rate institution," says Bracken. "It seems to me obvious that any student who will be able to afford provincial-imposed new tuition will be able to go to the school of his financial choice, and hence, why go to McGill when you can go to Queen's or U of T, etc? We're no longer playing in the same league with U of T and other major universities. I think that's serious."

It is wrong, however, to regard the problems facing McGill and its CEGEP as a result of a conspiracy hatched in Quebec to swamp the hallowed halls of Her Majesty's Royal Institute with French-speaking students. Rather they are a result of a misdirected and ill-planned attempt by the government bureaucracy to meet the pressing problems of education in Quebec with half-way measures.

"The Parent Report, like all other reports of that kind, failed to take into account that it takes human beings to make the system work," notes Harry Bracken. "The propensity of Quebec bureaucrats to create

paper structures must be resisted.

"If you look at the French CEGEPs, that attempt to weld together the academic with the technical schools has been a dismal failure. It has weakened the quality of technical education.

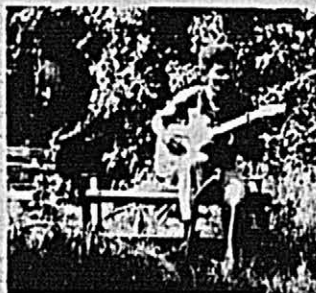
"Also, you don't expand accessibility to education by adding a year to the BA program. It leaves out the sheer cost of living expenses in a year. And when every other university is shortening its BA program, it's absolutely ridiculous to engage in this kind of spreading out of the educational process.

"If there was spare money in the provincial budget, it should have been used to improve the quality of French education system, which, it was agreed, was not adequate for the needs of the province. The English system, however creaky it may have been, was at least functional."

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Continued from page 18

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SAVOY SOCIETY: Tickets on sale for the Sorcerer. Union Box Office; 9 - 4:45.

CAMPUS LEGAL AID: Union 412; 1 - 3.

AMATEUR RADIO: Important meeting with new execs to draw up budget. Union 401, 1 pm.

ACE TUTORIAL PROGRAM: Assistance for CEGEP engineers. E276, 3 - 6 pm.

ISA EXEC ELECTIONS: Nomination forms available in the ISA office (B40). Nominations close March 15.

WEST INDIAN STUDENTS: Nominations for next year's exec still open. Contact Lawson Nurse at 288-6335.

YELLOW DOOR: D'Arcy Wickham, noted Ontario contemporary guitarist and writer. 8:30 - 12 pm.

JEWISH STUDIES: Prof. Y. H. Yerushalmi on The Re-education of the Marranos in the 17th century. Leacock Council Room; 10 am.

DEBATING UNION: Prof. S. T. Arasu lectures on The Scientific Method & Approach to Astrology. Leacock 219; 1 pm.

ROCK AND LOU SURVIVAL SOCIETY: 21st anniversary of the struggle soon. Open evening meeting at 1620 Aylmer.

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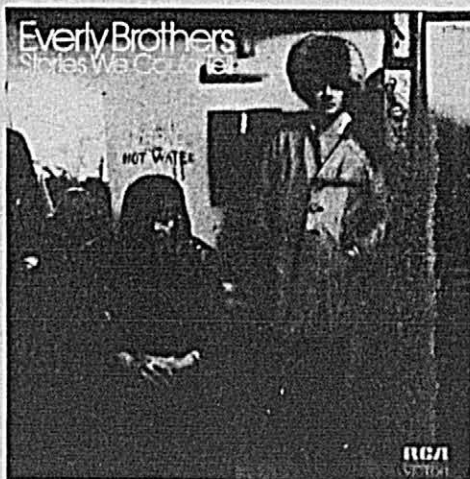
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RCA

It was a week of fun and games up in Lake Placid and Plattsburgh last week, as the world university games took place. These are, in a sense, the university Olympics, held every second year, as opposed to every fourth. There are no Summer World University Games, since it would be rather difficult to stage the skiing events on grass, although from what I saw, not that difficult.

Anyway, to get down to the nitty gritty, Canada had the second largest group of athletes at the games, and as usual they won almost nothing; that is to say they came back with one gold medal and one silver.

The gold was won by Lisa Richardson (no relation to Nick Libbet), a student at the Univer-

sity of British Columbia, who beat her nearest rival by over two one hundredths of a second, the time that it would ordinarily take the McGill Redmen to commit a turnover in a regularly scheduled basketball game. The silver medal was brought home by the hockey team, as they finished behind a powerful

Russian team who were unbeaten.

Canada lost its opening game of the tournament to Russia by a 9-3 score, a game that they were never in. After that loss the Canadians played, to put it mildly, spectacularly. They had an easy time defeating the United States three times by scores of 9-4, 8-1 and 9-1. The second time they played the Russians they lost 3-2 in what was hitherto the best game of the tournament.

On Friday night the Canadians and Russians met for the last time. The Canadian team played its best game ever, as they jumped out to win an early two nothing lead in the first period. The Russians, however, capitalized on Canadian penalties, and by the time the third period was one minute old found themselves ending 3-2. The crowd, cheering wildly for the Canadians (whom they recognized by the picture of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker on their sweaters) provided the lift that the team needed as they repeatedly skated in on Russian goalie Viktor Pouchkov, but were robbed time and time again. With only one minute remaining in the contest Canadian Coach Clare Drake decided

to replace goalie Ken Lockett, who was the outstanding player of the game, with an extra attacker.

Well you guessed it. With only six seconds left in the game Gavin Kirk of Loyola put one behind Puchkov and tied the game for Canada.

Needless to say the place went wild. It took only twenty minutes to get the ice cleaned after the fans had shown their appreciation by throwing empty beer cans on the ice. The joe who cleans the ice at Placid could only count up to ten, and kept having to stop every couple of minutes trying to figure out how he was going to get two sixpacks to add up to ten.

The game ended 4-4. The Canadians, incidentally were the only team to tie the Russians, an accomplishment which ranks up there with Smoki Burgess stealing home plate.

The athletes at the games had a good time as soon as they discovered that the bar at the Marcee Hotel in Lake Placid featured an abundance of women and wine, at very reasonable prices. The U.S. hockey team found that they couldn't win sober so they went out and got loaded, and I do mean loaded. I

happened to be in the dormitory when the U.S. team came back Sunday afternoon before their game with the Russians. They had trouble standing up, and even more trouble trying to figure out how the elevators worked. Believe it or not they went out and played their best game against the Russians as they lost by a score of only 4-1. That earned them the garbage medal, a medal that is awarded to the third place team in a three-team competition.

In case you're wondering who won all the medals, it was a group of athletes from the Soviet Union who captured a record twenty medals, including ten gold, six silver, and four bronze. The next leading team was Japan who were right on Russia's tail with two golds and a bronze. Those Russian amateurs sure are tough to beat, right Avery?

Anyways it was a very nice week down there, although the disorganization which plagued the games was very evident. I mean when the hockey team doesn't know where or when its bus is leaving from that afternoon, that's what I term disorganization. The press room was even a bigger joke. Who ever heard of Telex carrier pigeon to get your stories to your respective city!

Well that's over with now, but let us give thanks where thanks is due. To the organizers a job well attempted. To the people in the dorm where I stayed, you're great and I love you all, except Jim, who for umbilical reasons, I cannot love. And finally, thanks Debbie; you made my stay, and I love you. That's why we're married, right?

Canada trails revisionists in student games

by aaron rand



of roundball artistry, the Velled Nets.

These two collections of sweated shirts and worn out shoes for running, must now dig deep into their hordes of supplies purloined from previous high school teams. Having been able to keep their opposition at a distance due both to the states of their odours emanating from various locations as well as the occasional ability to place the object carefully into the objective, these two adversaries shall meet to decide that ultimate of ultimate glories which even Gandalf cannot attain.

Gimli, the weaver of intricate blankets and artistic forty-seven foot one-hand placements, had led his Netted Vets to a swamping over their inimicable opposition, the droopy Peckers, who having displayed the awesome power which caused even Sauron, high on his pebble in Mordor, to quake. Pop-a-Toby and his sidekick Marcher once again as envisaged by the Eye smeared the suds over the Alesmen who had too much the week before and left it all behind.

Gimli and his friendly dwarves must rise to their highest hites to overpower the sons of the Greek. The unexpected having prevailed over all including the Eye, the expected should not be expected. Returning whence the winds of fortune and tremors of Middle Earth compelled me to hasten, Gandalf returns to rest his weary beard on the lap of Goldberry and the trees far from the hard floor of Currie.

WAA wrap-up

by arlene greer

Gaining sight of the finish line this week is another hectic season of WAA activities.

Both fencers and figure skaters manoeuvred into fourth place in the OWIAA final standings. The pucksters finished fifth and, in QUAA competition, the hoopsters bounced into third place.

A few girls are still hanging on to the sporting life — competition on the slopes continues until March 17. Meanwhile, McGill curlers make their way to Winnipeg this weekend to represent Quebec in the "Canadian."

The WAA earns top honours this year for their fine demonstration of how to compete on a broken budget. Early this fall, the University's withdrawal of financial support seemed a crushing blow but determination and guerilla fund-raising tactics soon had fractured finances on the mend. The girls pushed buttons and raffle tickets on campus, and for two weeks a combined front of pucksters and hoopsters provided cafeteria lunches at low prices. Meanwhile, intercollegiate teams substituted first class travel and luxurious accommodation with more spartan fare.

Reliable sources at Currie gym reveal the results of the recent election of next year's executive. Debbie Davis takes office as vice president and



daily photos by harold rosenberg

Jacquie Field is the new President.

Jacquie, whose lusty lungs and luscious limbs led the Redmen fans' cheering during foot-

ball season, has the energy and dedication needed to succeed in her challenging position. All jockettes can look forward to another great season.

by gandalf the grey

Gimli challenges, Sauron flees

Having taken a long rest and repose from the tap-tap-tapping of the defacing Facit, the long grey beard again desired to be entangled in the rollers. From on high, the all-seeing Eye was able to observe with more than a little annoyance and lack of comprehension of the doings of mere and merer mortals in catastrophic conflict of world significance over that eight-sided sphere which had become an all-consuming passion for the residents of third level followers of Hippocrates. Unabashedly calling themselves Med III, and also those presumptuous pretenders to crown

Housman

"Shoulder the sky my lad, and
drink your ale".

(*Last Poems*)

Shakespeare

"For a quart of ale is a dish for
a king".

(*The Winter's Tale*)

Borrow

"Good ale, the true and
proper drink..."

(*Lavengro*)

Browning

"There they are, my fifty men
and women".

(*One Word More*)



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Literature . . .

Continued from page 14

emphasis on sex and like the whole trend of despair, is a reflection of a society in crisis — a society moving towards decay and decadence.

Our modern form of literature is, then, a reflection of our society — specifically of the ideas of the ruling class of our society. It serves the interests of the ruling class. Its emphasis on formalism and sex tries to divert people from true problems; its "happy"-type stories try to convince people that nothing needs changing; and its despair stories promote the idea that nothing really can be changed.

But our society and its ruling class are in crisis now; our society will have to be transformed to end the crisis. And just as our society will be transformed to end the crisis. And just will our literature be transformed to free it from its formalism and its despair.

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by ira turetsky

Reach for the top

This year's Redmen basketball team rose from literally nothing to a QUAA championship, and a final ranking of fourth in Canada. This was the first basketball team to represent McGill in the CIAU National Championships, and it was the first Redmen basketball team to win any kind of a championship since 1962.

That's not too bad for a team that didn't even exist in September and which practised only three times a week. It's also not bad for a bunch of guys who had to endure endless condemnation from know-nothing critics.

After Coach Sam Wimisner and this writer convinced Athletics Department head, Harry Griffiths, and the Martlets that we should field a team, Griffiths miraculously got the Redmen into the QUAA.

After four practices the season began tentatively, but on a winning note, as the Red and White dumped Bishops 66-58. The second game was at Loyola. After the defending champion Warriors had beaten us 81-58, the *Daily* basketball writer practically advised us to return the money to the Martlets and withdraw from the league.

After Christmas the Redmen began to gel. Big John Naponick established himself as the most valuable player in the



Kit Kennard

league with his scoring, rebounding and defense. Chad Gaffield, who made the switch from guard to forward, gave McGill consistent outside shooting, and was the team's second leading scorer. Joe Prah rejoined

ed the team after missing four weeks with a broken hand, and he brought stability and poise to the backcourt.

While Naponick, Gaffield and Prah formed the nucleus of the team, they were by no means alone. The newly activated Howie Roseman, Kit Kennard and Paul LeMaitre gave the Redmen the biggest and best frontcourt in the league, while Bob Wylie, Phil Thompson and Cliff Bochner joined Prah in a strong, deep backcourt. All of this meant that people like Phil Ross, Kevin Walsh, Brian Rordan, and Frank Schell didn't see much floor time. Ross and Walsh, in particular, would have been regulars on most of the other teams in the league.

By the end of January, the team had run its record to 10-3 including an impressive 95-62 rout of Sir George. February began inauspiciously as the Redmen gave a game to MacDonald and then fell asleep after leading Loyola at the half. The 74-59 loss to the Warriors was the last in Quebec for McGill.

The Redmen rolled over Sir George, MacDonald, Laval, RMC and Bishops in the last five regular season games, finishing in second place with a 16-5 record. In order to reach the nationals, the Redmen needed wins over their two nemesis,



John Naponick

MacDonald and Loyola.

On February 25, the Redmen edged MacDonald 79-76. The following night McGill basketball witnessed its finest moment. All of the several hundred fans who saw it will long remember the 73-71 triumph over Loyola.

Unfortunately, the team did not perform as well in the Nationals, bowing 84-67 to Acadia, and seeing a great comeback fall short against Windsor, 87-84. Nonetheless, several members of the team, particularly Naponick, Roseman and Gaffield, played well.

In the final analysis, the

season must be considered an unqualified success. Coach Sam Wimisner, in his first varsity season, accomplished what many coaches never do. This was Wimisner's second championship team in two years of coaching — his JV Indians won their league title last year.

This year's Redmen finished with an 18-7 record, and that will be a tough act for next year's team to follow. However, there is much reason for optimism. Although it will be difficult to replace John Naponick and his 27 points and 20 rebounds per game, if 6'10" Kit Kennard continues to improve as he did all year, the loss will not be as great as it might first appear. As Naponick himself has said, "Kit can be a lot better than I ever was. He has more shots, a better touch and more speed."

There are other players who may not be back next year. Le Maitre graduates as does Roseman. Gaffield and Prah will be back in school but studies and injuries might prevent them from playing. However, Wylie, Bochner and Thompson will provide an experienced backcourt. The frontcourt should also be strong with several new faces, among them two transfers and former Indian star John Derby. The recruiting program has also been moving well and several promising high school stars have indicated that they might attend McGill.

While next year's team is by no means set, it shapes up as a younger, faster team than this year's Redmen. With the expected increase in practice time and the rise to stardom of Kit Kennard, it could well duplicate the success of the 1971-72 QUAA champions.

Sports Comment

by charles o'ree

Hockey Redmen: losers or winners

Was this past Redmen hockey season a complete loss or was there something gained in our past performance? There is more to winning and losing (although we have shown a preference towards the latter in the last two years) than many hockey fans may realize.

In the past two years our hockey club has had two coaches with two different styles, but neither was able to produce a winner. Perhaps winning depends on both the experience of the coach himself and his ability to teach his men to obey his commands without resentment or dissention. Concerning the teams of this and last year I will attempt to analyse the problems and maybe offer a suggestion or two.

The first and most important thing that any team must have is some talent to use as a foundation. From this base a capable coach can build a strong and powerful club. If he is also able to reach a good crop of rookie talent, this gives the club depth. The man on the spot last year was Mr. Brian Gilmour. Mr. Gilmour was imported (there just aren't any

capable people in Canada) from a U.S. college to handle a team that had a helluva foundation and fair depth. But this man was unable to win consistently, never mind approach a championship. Granted he was in a much tougher league with stiffer competition, but the potential of a winner was there but was not developed — they missed the playoffs.

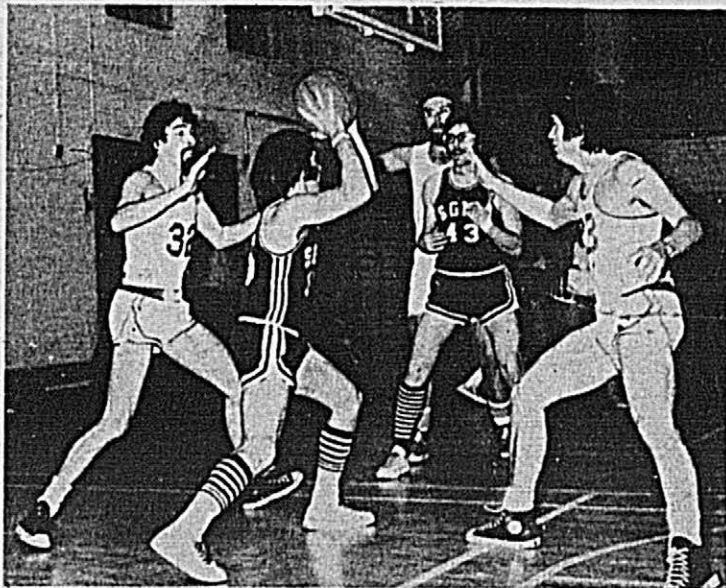
Gilmour, unlike the present coach Dave Dies, was a full time staffer. He had the time to devote his full efforts to hockey. He was paid to win and the heat was on when he didn't do it consistently. He very often displayed his displeasure in childish tantrums during the game and after a loss. This began to lull the team into total disrespect if not a little hatred at these old time coaching tactics. As his maltreatment of players and yelling and screaming continued, the team slowly lost its motivation for winning.

As my sources said, "It was bad and degrading for the accused player and worse for his teammates. It cut down on club spirit. Sure we had team meetings and the coach (Gilmour) even listened to our

disagreements for a while, but then he just slipped back to his old methods." So as the season came to a dismal close so did the McGill coaching career of Brian Gilmour, leaving his successor with little or nothing in the way of talents.

Entering the scene at that time dressed in white armour springs . . . Well it didn't happen quite that way, but Dave Dies arrived capable, confident and knowledgeable. Perhaps he expected the results of the past year (though not in such grand proportions). Dies assessed what he had to work with. He accepted the losses of those five-year veterans (due to ineligibility in the new league) and pushed on. Although shakey and weary at times, he tried to maintain the team's spirit.

Dies was able to communicate with his personnel and re-establish respectability in the coaching position. He didn't have what one would call a contender (or even a pretender) in this newly-formed QUAA league. The hockey talent just wasn't there. Dies reminds me of the modern coach who knows what his job consists of, and



daily photos by harold rosenberg

that doesn't include losing your temper, yelling and screaming at players for constant errors, or giving super pep-talks. He told his players, "Unless you prepare yourself mentally for a game it will show on the ice." But with bad breaks, lack of scoring punch and many defensive lapses, the team slowly sunk into the mire of last place.

But all is not lost. If Dies is able there shall be a winner and a biggy in about two years. This man thinks hockey seven days a week and is constantly attempting to recruit talent on his own

time, from high schools and other hockey organizations. Perhaps it is not too late for the sports program at McGill to get into the hockey world once again and hire another full-time coach. The perfect man for the job is already there; although it may seem like he has done absolutely nothing, he has rekindled the spirit of hockey among his players. The rebuilding of a team takes time, patience and desire and if we give Dies the chance and freedom to devote his full efforts, I guarantee we'll have a winner once again.

On the cooling of athletics

by laurie breger

Although this was a rather disappointing year in intercollegiate athletics as far as spectator attendance was concerned, one thing that McGill teams cannot be criticized for is consistency. The athletic spectrum ranged from a hockey team that barely won one game to a basketball team that almost won the Canadian championship.

The whole program was knocked off balance right from the start with those budget cuts that left intercollegiate sports "out in the cold." But that's history by now. With the program sentenced to limbo, the little red martlet bird was threatened with extinction, until the society of the same name concentrated its financial mechanisms at conservation.

The Martlet Society made available to the football and hockey teams barely enough money for them to function, an amount virtually dwarfed by expenses of fatter years past. A volunteer coaching staff and a league with local competition were thrifty prerequisites for football operations along with the use of the same equipment.

It was a team carrying 19 rookies that took to the turf for the Redmen debut. The opposition was Bishop's, an established squad that had 14 veterans. McGill looked pretty impressive in that initial contest, and it was only a few miscues that forfeited the game, by one touchdown. The Redmen trampled over all other opposition in the league save Loyola, whom they tied.

For various reasons, the Redmen were plagued by lack of support. Their precarious position, before being rescued by the Martlets, resulted in the transfer to other universities of several



athletes wanting to continue playing football. Graduate response was minimal, perhaps due to the loss of OQUAA competition with its traditional rivalries.

According to Director of Athletics Harry Griffiths, "It was a very nerve-racking year. We couldn't be sure what programs we'd be running — we didn't know where the funds would be coming from. Once we were aware, we had to start up again."

The hockey team was another victim of the athletic dilemma, and perhaps the hardest hit. When the hockey team's fate was finally determined, it was too late for

the coach, Dave Dies, to do any recruiting of "foreign" talent as McGill admissions were already closed.

With recruitment confined to McGill and a tarnished image, the hockey team embarked on a season in which they recorded 20 losses against a lone win. "You can't blame Dies, though," says Griffiths. "In spite of the team's dismal record, the players remain loyal to the coach."

The story of the basketball renaissance is a curious one. The team didn't exist in September, yet captured the QUAA championship in February. Af-

ter losing to Loyola in every regular season meeting, the Redmen edged the Warriors in the playoffs. The squad was run in a much more relaxed manner than in the Tom Mooney era. The players were enjoying themselves; they were not stung by the bitter bite of a "win fixation." Yet they won.

The prospects for intercollegiate athletics at McGill next year have decidedly brightened with the university's reestablishment of a sports budget. This announcement was made possible by the return of the Alouettes to the Molson Stadium after some years at the Autostade. A part of the Als' rental fees, a sum as yet undisclosed, will likely be used to refinance the intercollegiate program. Whatever the case, the Martlets will always be around for assistance, so all three major varsity sports will be represented by McGill.

by al bayless

Football features new staff

The 1972 edition of the Redmen football team will have a new look to it next fall, from its coaching staff to its university supplied budget.

New head coach Charlie Baillie is already busy recruiting high school and CEGEP prospects from around Montreal to help fill the team roster, with help from his assistants, brother Ray Baillie and veteran Redman Bill McKenna.

Coach Baillie is concentrating his search for talent in the local area, and is putting a lot of emphasis on recruiting French Canadians. "There's no real need to go outside the province to get the people we need," said Baillie. "Being part of the Montreal community, we believe that we can foster more spirit and support for the team by sticking close to home, rather than going to Ontario or the States for our players."

The University offers no concessions for athletes in the form of athletic scholarships or financial assistance. "The only thing we can give," said the coach, "is a \$1,000 interest-free loan from the Martlet Society, which has long been open for any needy football, hockey, or basketball player."

Another incentive that shouldn't be discounted is the chance to play for Coach Baillie and his staff. Charlie Baillie was assistant to Tom Mooney for two years, including the Redmen's last stab at glory in 1969 when they won the Yates Cup of the old OQUAA. His coaching experience dates back to 1962, as head of the Chomedey Vikings.

Ray Baillie has been coach of the

Chomedey High School senior football team for the past eight years, during which time Chomedey became a power in their league. They compiled a 24-2 won-lost record over the last three years, and a city championship in 1970. Both he and his brother have also spent some time in professional ranks, including six years each with the Alouettes.

Bill McKenna is no stranger to Redmen fans. He played two seasons with the

team and was assistant coach last year.

The coaching staff has an interesting philosophy on the game, and ideas that they have used have had great success in the past. "We look at football as an opportunity for a player to expand his outlook, not unlike many of the non-athletic activities offered at McGill," stressed Ray Baillie. "We intend to let the players participate in the decision-



NEW REDMEN COACHES Ray Baillie (left), Bill McKenna, and Charlie Baillie. The Baillies, aside from being identical twins, are former Alouettes; McKenna has served as both player and coach with the Redmen.

daily photos by harold rosenberg

making process, both on the field and off. It's not really a permissive system because the coaches will still have the final word, but there are still many areas in which players can learn to participate.

"It's a long-range program, and can't be learned in a few weeks. It takes experience and training to develop good football players. We need people willing to commit themselves to learn, because we believe in football as an educational experience."

At the same time, Coach Baillie emphasized that "we're not here to develop products for the pros to grab when we're through. If it happens that somebody on the team develops into a potential pro prospect, we won't discourage him, but we won't manufacture future Alouettes."

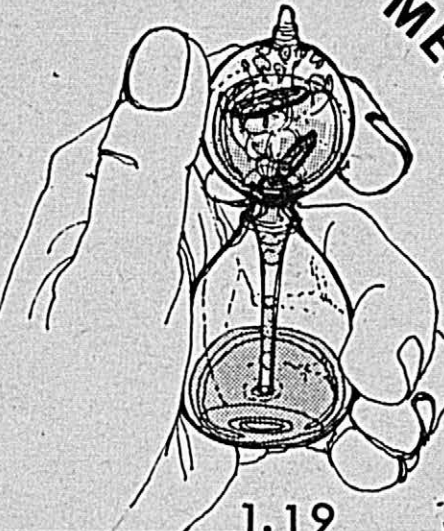
The coaching staff is hopeful of setting up some sort of informal summer training program so that interested people can get in shape or practice touch football before the season starts. "It will be relatively unsupervised though," said the coach, "and the initiative to train will have to come from the individuals themselves."

"The real training will start on September 1, after the medicals on August 30 and 31. We intend to hold two practices a day for about two weeks, using all three fields adjacent to the gym."

If you're interested in trying out for the team, or helping out in any function, you can contact coach Baillie on Tuesday evenings after 5:30 in room 5 in the Currie gym, or phone him at home at 684-7172.

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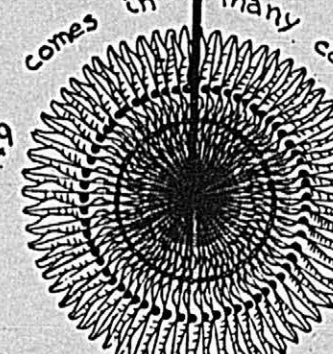
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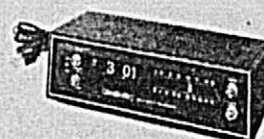
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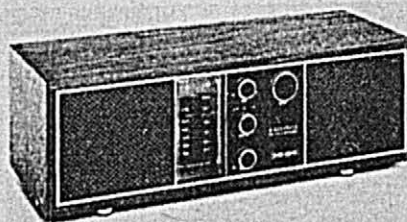
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